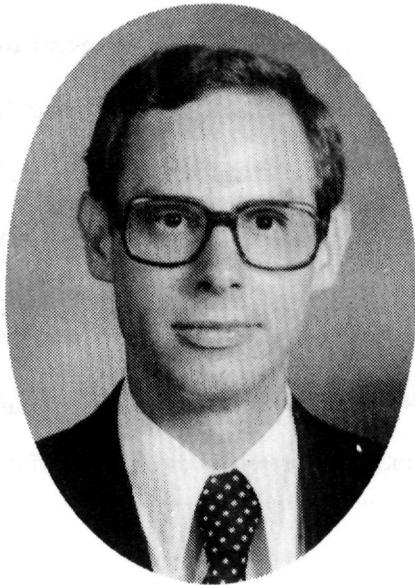


*A Commemoration
of
The Centennial
of
The Bar Association of Baltimore City
1880-1980*



by
James F. Schneider, Esquire
Master in Chancery
Historian and Archivist of
The Supreme Bench of Baltimore City

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James F. Schneider, Esq.

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Centennial Commemoration

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Centennial Events

The 100th Anniversary of the Bar Association of Baltimore City is being celebrated with numerous publications and events. On Friday, May 16, 1980 a Centennial Program and Reception will be presented at Baltimore's new Convention Center, to which many local, state and national dignitaries have been invited. An occasion of great moment to all members of the Baltimore Bar precedes the Reception — the dedication of a statue executed by Reuben Kramer at the Federal Court Building of United States Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, a native son of Baltimore.

A souvenir publication by James F. Schneider, Esq., on the founding of the Bar Association, will be given to all in attendance at the Reception as a lasting memento. A special supplement to the *Daily Record*, published on the day of the Reception, augments the written history of the practice of law in Baltimore over the past 100 years. A Lawyers' Pictorial Register has been published to coincide with this Centennial Year.

A highlight of the Reception is the presentation of an audio-visual history of our Bar and the legal profession in Baltimore. The celebration concludes on Preakness Day, Saturday, May 17, with the running of a special race at Pimlico in honor of the Bar Association's 100th Anniversary.



Theodore S. Miller



Joseph K. Pokempner

Co-chairpersons

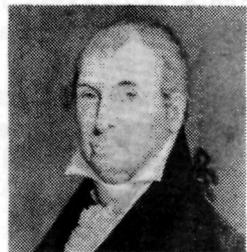


Dedication

From the foundation of the Republic to the celebration of its centennial and beyond, Maryland attorneys have stood at the forefront of the legal profession in America. The names of such giants in the law as Luther Martin, Samuel Chase, William Pinkney, Robert Goodloe Harper, Roger Brooke Taney, Reverdy Johnson and John Van Lear McMahon are writ large in the history of the nation in whose great political and constitutional struggles they did battle. And all these great lawyers and hundreds more were numbered among the Baltimore Bar, though not of the Baltimore Bar Association, because they had all passed from the scene by the time it was founded in 1880. It is to them and to their examples of professional excellence that this commemorative volume is dedicated.

* * * * *

LUTHER MARTIN (1748-1826) — Born in New Brunswick, New Jersey; admitted to the Virginia Bar at Williamsburg, 1771; came to Baltimore, 1778; served as first Attorney General of the State of Maryland, 1778-1805, and again 1818-22; represented Maryland at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, but opposing a strong central government, he walked out without signing, 1787; counsel to Samuel Chase at his impeachment trial which ended in acquittal, 1804-05; successfully defended Aaron Burr on treason charges, 1807; Judge of the Baltimore Criminal Court, 1813-16; counsel before the Supreme Court in *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810) and *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819); known as "Lawyer Brandy-Bottle" for his alcoholism; after he lost his fortune, the Legislature assessed attorneys \$5 for his support; befriended in his old age by Aaron Burr at whose home he died in New York.



* * * * *



SAMUEL CHASE (1741-1811) — Born in Somerset County, Maryland; admitted to practice at Annapolis, 1761; Member of the Continental Congress, 1774-78; Signer of the Declaration of Independence, 1776; moved to Baltimore, 1786; Member of the Maryland Ratification Convention, 1788; Judge of the Baltimore Criminal Court, 1788-91; Chief Judge of the General Court of Maryland, 1791-95; appointed Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by President Washington, 1796; impeached during Jefferson's attack on the judiciary, 1804; acquitted by the Senate, 1805; died in Baltimore.

* * * * *



WILLIAM PINKNEY (1764-1822) — Born in Annapolis, studied law in the office of Samuel Chase, admitted to the Bar, 1786; elected to the Maryland Legislature and Ratification Convention, 1788; Ambassador to England, 1796-1804; came to Baltimore, 1804; Attorney General of Maryland, 1804-06; Negotiator of claims with England, 1806-11; Attorney General of the United States, 1811-14; wounded at the Battle of Bladensburg, 1814; successfully defended John Hodges in treason trial, 1815; Ambassador to Naples and St. Petersburg, 1816-18; counsel in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819; U.S. Senator, proponent of Missouri Compromise, 1820; at his death, 1822, the undisputed head of the American legal profession.

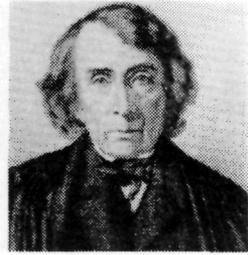
* * * * *

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER (1765-1825) — Born near Fredericksburg, Virginia; fought in the American Revolution; admitted to the Bar of Charleston, South Carolina, 1786; U.S. Congressman from South Carolina, 1795-1801; married Catherine, daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and moved to Baltimore, 1801; counsel with Luther Martin, to Chase at his impeachment, 1804-05; attained rank of Major General in defense of Baltimore, 1814; elected to the U.S. Senate, became a candidate for Vice President as a Federalist, 1816; appeared in more cases before the Supreme Court than any other attorney of his time.



* * * * *

ROGER BROOKE TANEY (1777-1864) — Born in Calvert County, Maryland; admitted to the Bar at Annapolis, 1799; elected to the Maryland Legislature; moved to Frederick and married Anne Phoebe Charlton Key, sister of Francis Scott Key, 1801; came to Baltimore, 1803; Attorney General of Maryland, 1827; U.S. Attorney General, 1831-33; U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, 1833-34; 5th Chief Justice of the United States, 1836-63; among his most famous decisions were *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857) which precipitated the Civil War and *Ex Parte Merryman* (1861) which upheld the Writ of Habeas Corpus against Federal suspension; died in Washington.



* * * * *



REVERDY JOHNSON (1796-1876) — Born in Annapolis, twice U.S. Senator from Maryland; Attorney General of the United States; came to Baltimore, 1817; counsel in the Dred Scott case, 1857; defended Mary Surratt who was convicted and executed as an accomplice in the assassination of Lincoln, 1865; counsel in the cases of *Ex Parte Milligan*, (1866) *Ex Parte Garland*, (1867) and *Cummings v. Missouri*, (1867); defended President Andrew Jackson at his impeachment, 1868; Ambassador to England who prosecuted the Alabama Claims, 1868; died in Annapolis.

* * * * *

JOHN VAN LEAR McMAHON (1800-1871) — Born in Cumberland, Maryland; graduated from Princeton, 1817; admitted to the Cumberland Bar, 1819; elected to the State Legislature, 1821; supported the Jewish franchise bill, 1822; settled in Baltimore, 1826; drafted the B&O Railroad charter, the first of its kind in America, 1826; founder and first President of the Bar Library, 1840; chairman of the National Whig Convention at Baltimore, 1840; author of "Historical View of the Government of Maryland"; died in Cumberland.



* * * * *



The Bar Association Of Baltimore City Today



James H. Langrall, Esq.

On January 15, 1880, the Bar Association of Baltimore City was incorporated "to aid in maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession of law, to promote legal science, and to further the administration of justice". Though the practice of law has become more complex, these are still the goals for which we strive today.

This publication is not a detailed history of our Bar Association, but a "slice of legal life" in the Baltimore of 1880.

Over the past century, this Association's membership has grown from just under two hundred attorneys in the first year to well over two thousand six hundred today. Originally limited to white males, as was the practice of law, we have seen our Association open its doors to all attorneys who wish to join. In celebrating our Centennial, we also celebrate the diversity of our membership, the uniqueness of each one and the importance of their individual contributions to the life of the law, to our profession and to the community.

We are proud of the traditions and heritage of our Bar which today are translated into positive programs to benefit the public and the profession.

Our Lawyer Referral and Information Service seeks to make competent legal assistance available to the average citizen. It is also a service of business growth to the participating members of the Bar. The program has proved to be a success through the dedicated efforts of volunteer attorneys who answer telephone inquiries and who agree to handle legal problems at reduced fees.

Our Continuing Legal Education programs are aimed at keeping our members apprised of changes in the law and maintaining the professional competence of the Bar. This benefits not only the legal profession, but ultimately the entire community.

The Young Lawyers' Section, founded as the Junior Bar Association in 1934, merged into this Association in 1973. Young Lawyers contribute much to our list of activities: representation on our Executive Council; work with the District Court; projects designed to inform the public of its legal rights, highlighted by their sponsorship of a booth at the Baltimore City Fair; an outstanding annual Christmas Party; and continuing legal education programs.

We now have twelve very active standing committees, the chairpersons of which constitute the Executive Council. Eighteen special committees cover the areas from the Arts to Workmen's Compensation.

To promote the more efficient operation of our courts, our Judicial Administration Committee works closely with the Federal and State Judges. The Judiciary Committee screens candidates for the bench and submits recommendations to the various Judicial Nominating Commissions.

The Professional Ethics Committee issues advice and opinions concerning the *Code of Professional Responsibility and the Legal Canons* in response to queries from the Bar and the public.

Our Legislation Committee is kept extremely busy monitoring legislation of interest to attorneys and citizens. It also submits legislation that is beneficial to the Bench, the Bar and the Community. For at least the past thirty years we have sought the enactment of enabling legislation to amend the Maryland Constitution to consolidate the six courts of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. This year Governor Hughes has submitted legislation to the General Assembly which incorporates our consolidation recommendations. The committee has submitted a State Tort Claims Act to the Legislature which would limit governmental immunity from suit. In addition, we have proposed to the Rules Committee of the Court of Appeals that it change the Maryland Rules of Procedure to permit the use of audio-visual aids in the recording of expert testimony.

The Long Range Planning Committee is responsible for the consideration of expanded services to the Bar and the public.

Our Public Relations Committee regularly publishes our news-magazine, "The Baltimore Barrister", which contains not only topics of current interest to the profession but also historical vignettes, notices of activities and judicial highlights important to the Bar.

Part of the function of The Bar Association of Baltimore City is to also render services to its members. We have a placement service for those lawyers seeking an association with the various firms and individuals. Twenty-three years ago our Bar Association set up an Insurance Trust to obtain life insurance coverage and major medical insurance coverage for the members of the Association at more economical rates. Approximately six years ago the Maryland State Bar Association joined this Insurance Trust. The Trust, through various insurance companies now provides not only life and major medical coverage, but also disability income and cancer coverage.

In conjunction with other bar associations, a Travel Committee offers group rate opportunities to visit distant ports of call to attorneys and their families.

Recognizing the need for more community participation in our activities, our Bar Association through by-law changes welcomes the service of non-lawyers in three important areas. First, we have included non-lawyer representatives on our Fee Arbitration Committee. Second, non-lawyer experts have been invited to serve on our new Legal Services Committee established to provide services at reduced fees to the elderly, handicapped and related groups. Third, we have included non-lawyers in our Lawyers Referral and Information Service, one of whom works in the media, another of whom is active in community affairs at all levels. We supported the Maryland State Bar Association proposal to include non-lawyers in the Bar Grievance Committee procedures.

The Mayor on occasion has requested the participation of our Bar Association in community projects. The most recent of these is the representation of Vietnam veterans in obtaining benefits from the government.

As in bygone days, we sponsor ceremonies at court for the admission of new attorneys to practice before the Supreme Bench and annual memorial services for departed colleagues. Our many social functions, including concerts, sports outings, dinners and luncheons are high points on our calendar.

As we look upon our beginnings, let us remember that "the future is now" and that we must rise to its challenges. With pride in our past and faith in our future, we shall not fail to do so.

May 16, 1980

James H. Langrall,
President



Prologue

"Piercing the Curtain"

" . . . to pierce the curtain of the future —
give shape and visage to mysteries still in
the womb of time."

Justice Felix Frankfurter

The Baltimore Bar of 1880 was a scholarly aristocracy. It was a comfortable, all-white, all-male world filled with gas-lit rooms, rolltop desks, Latrobe stoves and brass cuspidors. Male clerks arduously scribed documents in elegant penmanship. It was a romantic, unhurried world of circuit-riding by horse, walk-up offices and a fledgling telephone exchange. It was a fraternal world of individual practitioners and two man firms.

Could our Baltimore lawyer of 1880, in his attempt "to pierce the curtain" possibly envision the countless changes of the legal world of 1980: a democratic Bar, 75 to 100 lawyer firms, electronic word processing, memory computers, worldwide teleconferencing, Lawdex, Westlaw, paralegals, clinics?

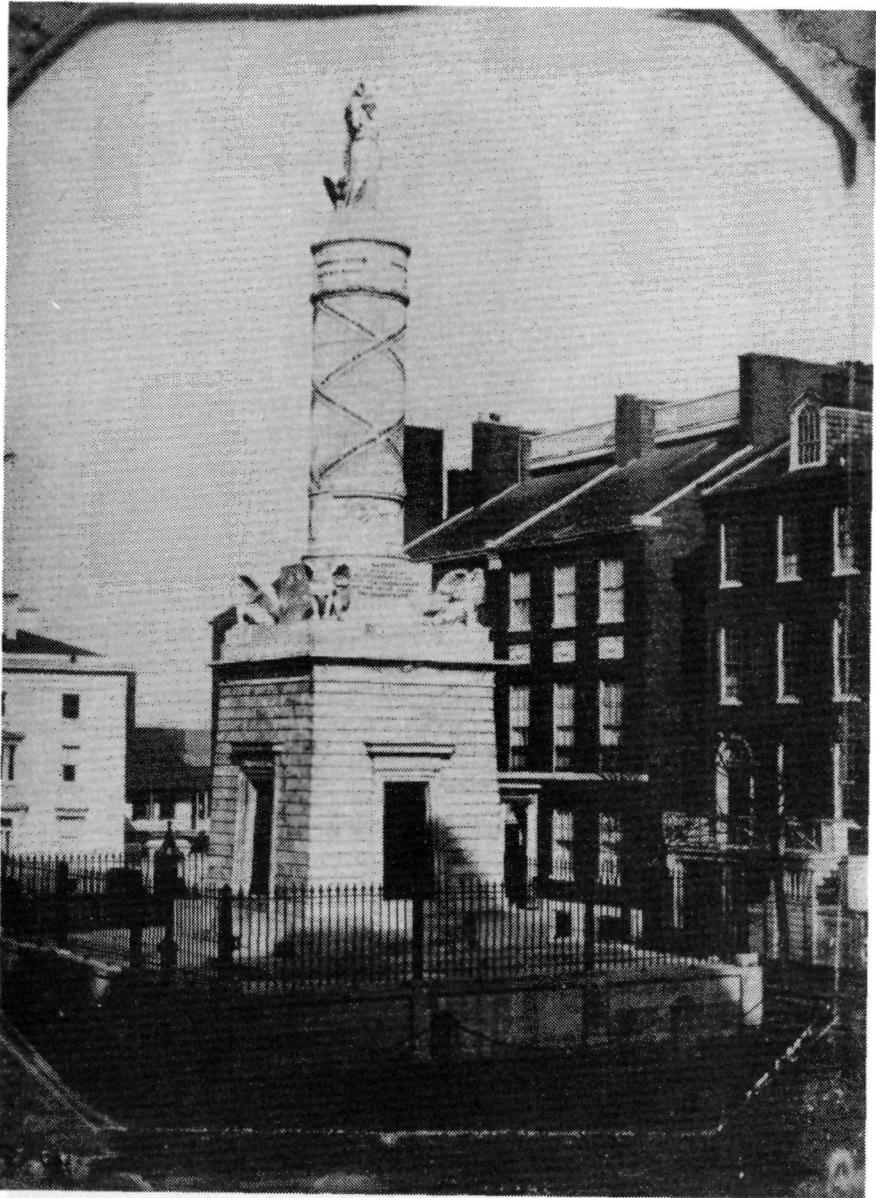
Could we, Baltimore lawyers of 1980, in our attempt "to pierce the curtain" give shape to the legal world of 2080? Will the changes be equally cataclysmic? Will the legal world, as futurists theorize, be one of 2000 to 3000 lawyer firms, computer bank print-out law, video trials? Will the prophesied seven million lawyers of our country consist of an equal number of women?

Elegant penmanship or electronic word processor, live or video trials, two or 2000 lawyer firms; whatsoever the method, whatsoever the change — we shall keep faith with our founders of 1880, as well as give good direction to our progeny of 2080 — if we but preserve and perpetuate our bedrock precepts: to direct the doubtful, to instruct the ignorant, to prevent wrongs and to terminate contentions.

Our answers and challenges lie as mysteries still in the womb of time. It shall be exciting to witness them unfold.



Philip Sherman, Esq.



The Battle Monument, symbol of Baltimore and the Bar Association of Baltimore City, as it appeared a century ago.

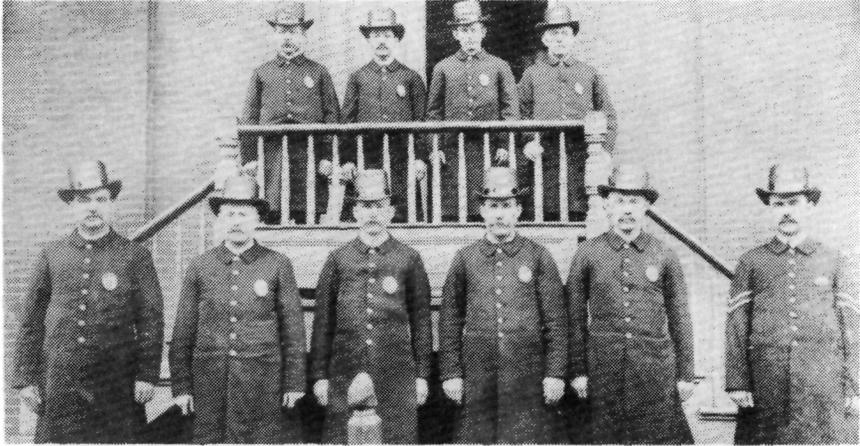


Baltimore In 1880.

The 1880 Census revealed that Baltimore had a population of 332,190 and that it was the seventh largest city in the Nation, surpassed by New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis (in that order). The Sesquicentennial of the City's founding was observed with parades and pageantry in October of 1880, rather than on the actual birthday of January 12th, because it was then too cold to celebrate. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, seven times its Mayor, was serving his third term. Buffalo Bill and his Indian braves were featured attractions on the stage of Ford's Theatre. Sir Arthur Sullivan of "Gilbert & Sullivan" fame conducted a 60-piece orchestra and 300-voice chorus in a performance at the Academy of Music; a novelty rendition of "H.M.S. Pinafore" was performed by an all-black troupe on the same bill.



A Sesquicentennial Arch at Howard Street looking south from Baltimore Street in the 1880 celebration of the City's founding.



Baltimore's Finest — Officers of the Eastern Police District, 1882.

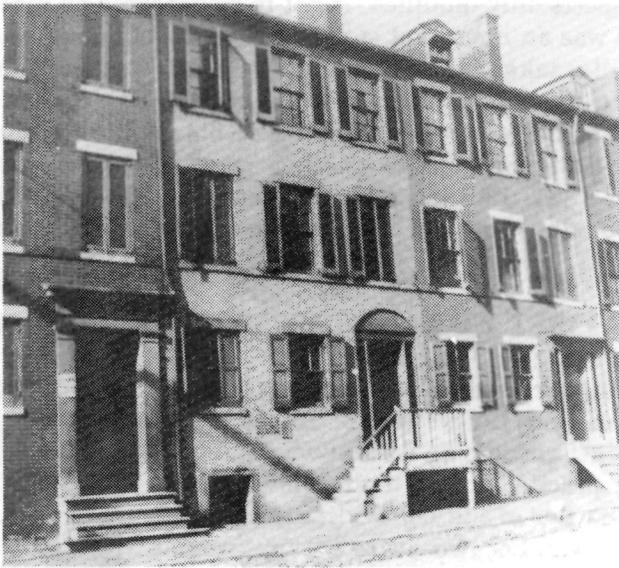
In 1880 Rutherford B. Hayes was President of the United States. James A. Garfield was elected in November to succeed him, but failed to carry Maryland, which voted with the rest of the "Solid South" for the Democrat, Winfield S. Hancock. On April 19th, survivors of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment attended the commemoration here of the nineteenth anniversary of their disastrous march through the City at the beginning of the Civil War. In May, Kernan's Summer Garden advertised that it was lit with electric lights perfected by Thomas A. Edison the previous year. City streets were still illuminated by gaslight, but in two years electric arc lights would make their first appearance on selected corners.

Newspapers ranged from four to eight pages and featured such names as Bismarck, Gladstone and Grant. Fifty thousand children attended 125 public grammar schools; City College for boys and Eastern and Western High School for girls were the city's only public high schools. Archbishop James Gibbons laid the cornerstone of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church at Exeter and Stiles Streets. A tunnel seven miles long and twelve feet in diameter, then the third largest in the world, was completed in December to carry water from the Gunpowder River to Lake Montebello. An almshouse at Bayview was operated by the city for the relief of the poor. Johns Hopkins University, in its infancy, was located downtown on Howard Street.

H.L. Mencken, the "Sage of Baltimore", was born on Defenders' Day, September 12th. Thirty-five "Old Defenders" still survived who had fought the British at the Battle of Baltimore in 1814. Goats and other livestock roamed freely through the streets. Historians called it the beginning of Baltimore's "Golden Era".

*The Baltimore Bar In 1880.*

One hundred years ago there were less than 600 attorneys in Baltimore, most of whom practiced their profession in the shadow of the old Court House in the neighborhood known as the "Lawyers' Quarter". This was an area of three and four-story residences converted to law offices which bordered narrow tree-lined lanes bearing such names as Fayette, St. Paul, Lexington and Courtland Streets. In appearance, these old dwellings were reminiscent of the style of those in colonial Annapolis. Barnum's Hotel, which housed many law offices, was torn down in 1890 to make way for the Equitable Building, the city's first skyscraper office building. Most lawyers lived within walking distance of their offices and went home for lunch. Those who did not, came to work by horse and buggy or horse-drawn streetcars and took their noon meals at their desks or any number of lunchrooms that were just beginning to come into vogue.



Law Buildings in the 400 block of Courtland Street on the present site of Preston Gardens.

The Baltimore lawyers of 1880, or their sons or fathers, were: veterans of the Union and Confederate armies in the War Between the States; Republicans and Democrats; former slaveholders and abolitionists. Some had even been political prisoners, locked up as suspected secessionists by order of President Lincoln. They were also the leaders of society, officeholders in the City and State government, "machine-men" and reformers. Many were orators and men of letters. They were leaders of public opinion whose views commanded the respect and attention of the general population.

THE FIRST BLACK ATTORNEYS

A black attorney named Charles Taylor, who had been admitted to the Bar of his home state of Massachusetts and to the Bar of the U.S. District Court at Baltimore in 1877, was denied the right to practice in the State courts of Maryland by the Court of Appeals the same year. Five years after the Bar Association was founded, the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City ruled otherwise. In a unanimous opinion dated March 19, 1885, the five Judges agreed in the historic case of Charles S. Wilson that an applicant to the Bar, "if in other respects duly qualified, is not to be debarred by reason of his color". This was an important step in the march of human rights, and it was boldly taken, notwithstanding cases, statutes and public sentiment to the contrary. Upon examination, Mr. Wilson failed to qualify, and so the honor of being the first black attorney admitted to practice in Baltimore fell to another man, Everett J. Waring on October 10, 1885. Baltimore thus became the first jurisdiction in Maryland to admit the sons of former slaves to practice in the State courts.



Everett J. Waring

THE FIRST WOMAN ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

The daughters of the free fared not so well. In 1879 President Rutherford B. Hayes signed into law an act permitting women who had been admitted to practice law in their home states to appear at the Bar of the United States Supreme Court; Belva Ann Lockwood was the first woman to be thus admitted. But in Maryland, women had not been permitted to become attorneys

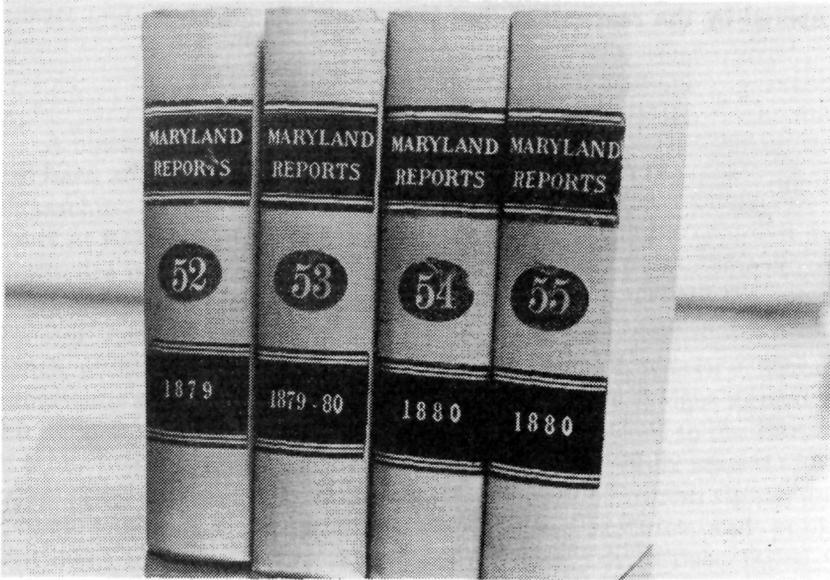


Etta Haynie Mattox

since the days of the proprietorship, when Mistress Margaret Brent represented Lord Baltimore in his courts. It was not until 1902 that Etta Haynie Maddox of Baltimore became the first woman in Maryland made eligible to take the bar examination by an act of the State Legislature. Her application had been denied by the Court of Appeals the previous year. It was not until 1947 that women served on juries in the State courts. These milestones were all achieved in Baltimore City. Our pride in these hard-won achievements is tempered by the realization that they were along overdue.



The State Of The Law In 1880.



A survey of the 152 opinions filed by the Maryland Court of Appeals during the calendar year of 1880 as reported in Volumes 52 through 55 of the Maryland Reports provides the raw data from which some interesting insights can be drawn regarding life and law in those days.

First and foremost, the overwhelming majority of controversies which reached the stages of trial and appeal were civil in nature and related to property, whether real, personal or mixed. They were suits arising out of liens, contracts, deeds, trusts, wills and negotiable instruments.

Second, the parties to these cases were people of wealth fighting over rights valued in dollars and cents who could afford to hire attorneys to litigate their claims. The names of the poor were seldom seen on court dockets except as debtors or criminal defendants. And for them there was then no Legal Aid or Public Defender. The law was made for the rich and the preservation of the status quo.

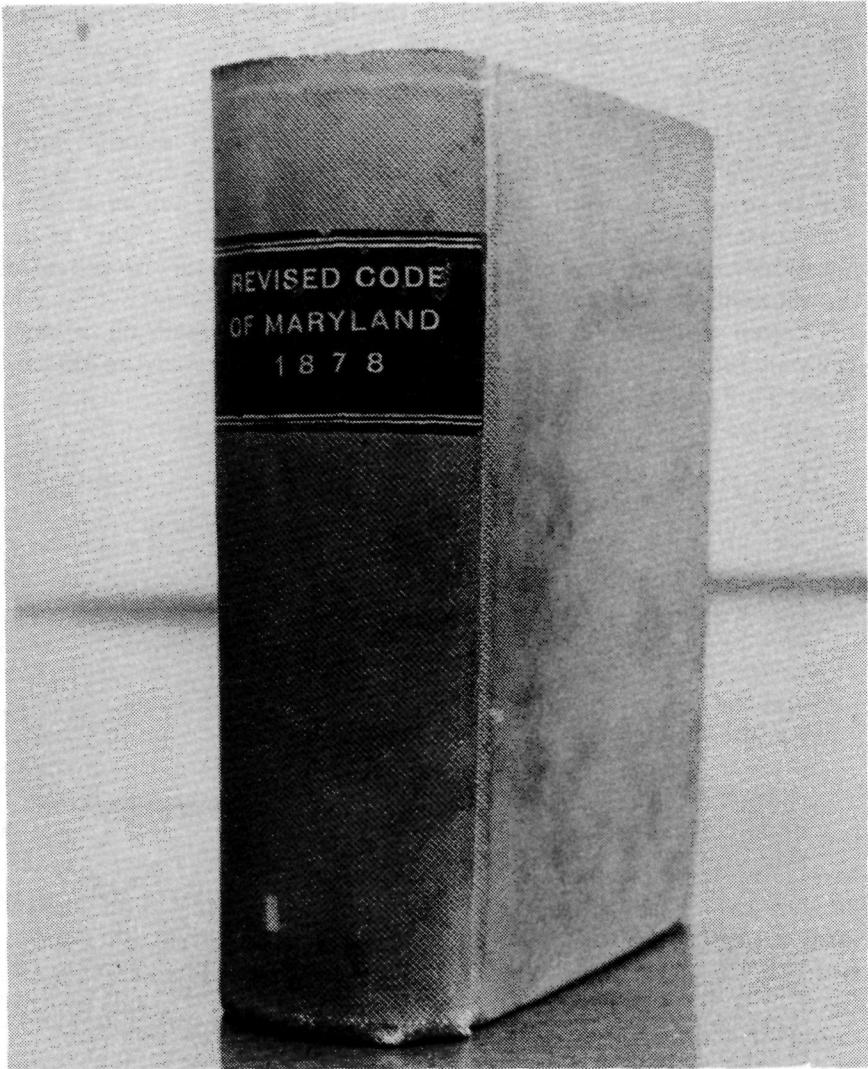
Out of all the cases decided by the high court in that year, only one was a divorce matter.

Only fifteen cases reported were criminal appeals. The interesting opinion in the case of *Munshower v. State*, 55 Md. 11 held that Gruber's Almanac was admissible in a murder prosecution to prove at what hour the moon rose on August 9, 1879. Modern practitioners will be surprised to learn that the right of a criminal defendant to be a competent witness in his own behalf has only been a part of our jurisprudence since the year 1876 when the Legislature so provided. (Laws 1876, ch. 357.)

Seven cases dealt with property owned by married women. Speaking of the legal status of women in the years before the Married Women's Property Act of 1898, John P. Poe said:

“. . . [From the moment of her marriage], her separate existence before the law was gone — her individuality was merged into his — his will was thereafter her law . . . The income of her lands became his. He could waste and squander it at his pleasure, and it was liable to be taken for his debts. Her personal estate passed absolutely to him. Her earnings were his. She lost her right to make a deed or will, or even a contract, except as his agent. Even her children he could take from her, and the reports are full of cases in which learned judges, carrying out the law, allowed him to keep them from her even in the face of clear proof of his unfitness to be entrusted with such a precious charge. Before the law her life was in him and through him and under him. He and she became a unit and he was the voice of that unit. If goaded to desperation, she desired as a matter of last resort the extreme remedy of divorce, she could, up to 1841, go to the legislature and ask for that relief from her intolerable misery, and if she had friends and influence and witnesses she might obtain the passage of a bill freeing her from the bond of matrimony. But so far as her case rested on her own statements, she was helpless, for she was an incompetent witness and nothing that she might say could be accepted as proof.

Two wrongful death cases in which plaintiffs' decedents were killed by trains reached the Court of Appeals in 1880. Prior to the year 1852, the maxim "*actio personalis moritur cum persona*" precluded the right to sue on behalf of a deceased parent, child or spouse whose death was occasioned by the wrongful act of another. But in that year, this tragic doctrine was abrogated when Lord Campbell's Act was enacted by Parliament and adopted shortly thereafter by the Maryland Legislature. (Laws 1852, ch. 299.)



The entire Maryland Code at the time the Bar Association was founded.



Legal Education In Baltimore In 1880.

When the Bar Association was founded, the only law school in the City was that of the University of Maryland. Although founded in 1813, the school functioned initially for only thirteen years, from 1823 to 1836, under the direction of the City's first law professor, David Hoffman (1784-1854). Upon his resignation from the faculty, law classes were suspended for thirty-three years. During that time legal education in Baltimore was confined to on-the-job training. Aspirants to the bar, many without any formal educational background and some with only high school degrees, apprenticed themselves to practicing attorneys in whose offices they "read law". Their apprenticeship duties included the drafting of legal documents, the copying of pleadings, the preparation of law suits for trial and the attending of sessions of court to observe their employers plead cases before judge and jury. After a year or two of such practical training, the student lawyer was presented to the court by his sponsor who attested to his character and ability. In order to qualify to practice law in those days, one had to be a white male at least twenty-one years of age. A brief oral inquisition of the most perfunctory kind by the presiding judge was all that was required for admission to the bar. (The favorite question of one judge related to the difference between rye and bourbon.) A written bar examination did not become an institution in Maryland until the turn of the century.

The University of Maryland School of Law was reactivated in October 1869 in a three-story lecture hall formerly occupied by City College on Mulberry Street, at what was then the end of Cathedral Street. George W. Dobbin, Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench, was the Dean. The law faculty in the 1879-80 academic year was composed of John P. Poe, Professor of Pleading; Major Richard M. Venable, Professor of Real Property, Crimes and Constitutional Law; Charles Marshall, Professor of Commercial Law and Contracts; and Bernard Carter, Professor of Domestic Relations, Corporations, Personal Property, Equity and Decedents' Estates. Because each of these gentlemen was a practicing attorney, law classes were scheduled in the evenings. In 1880, the school boasted sixty students and

twenty-six graduates. There was a two-year curriculum, each academic year lasting eight months. Tuition was \$100.00 per year with a \$10.00 diploma fee. Student activities included a moot court and literary society. In order to graduate, students were required to compose a thesis and score at least 75% on a final examination. Before the case method devised by Professor Langdell of Harvard was introduced here, the lecture method was the established mode of instruction. Students were assigned the reading of cases and were called on to recite. The late Judge Henry D. Harlan once said "I do not believe that the Law Library of the Law School of the University of Maryland was ever founded. It just grew by gifts and accumulations of books."

In 1890, a rival institution, the Baltimore University School of Law was founded. A second rival, the Baltimore Law School, opened ten years later. These two schools merged into the Baltimore Law School in 1911 and were absorbed by the University of Maryland in 1913. The present University of Baltimore was founded in 1925, followed by the Mount Vernon School of Law in 1935. In 1970, the latter two law schools merged into the University of Baltimore, which became a part of the State system four years later. Today, the University of Maryland and the University of Baltimore are the only law schools in the State and both are located in Baltimore.



Graduates of the Maryland Law School of a later generation.



The Practice Of Law In 1880.

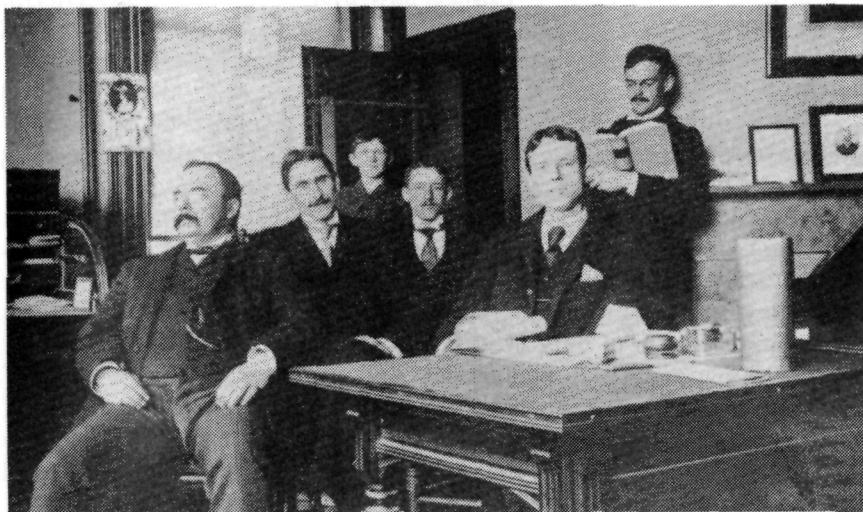
In 1880, the majority of lawyers in Baltimore were solo practitioners. There were only about thirty "firms", the bulk of these being partnerships of only two. It was not until much later that the extraordinary expansion of business and the attendant imposition of government regulation necessitated the combination of attorneys in large law firms. In the days of *laissez faire* and unbridled industry, the practice of law was an individual enterprise.

Even though the life of the lawyer was less complicated a century ago, a degree of specialization was beginning to split the profession into classes. The preeminent position of the trial attorney began to yield to railroad and corporate counsel who seldom saw the inside of a courtroom. The attorneys who composed the largest class were the real estate lawyers, known as "conveyancers", who searched titles, drafted deeds and contracts of sale and presided at settlements.

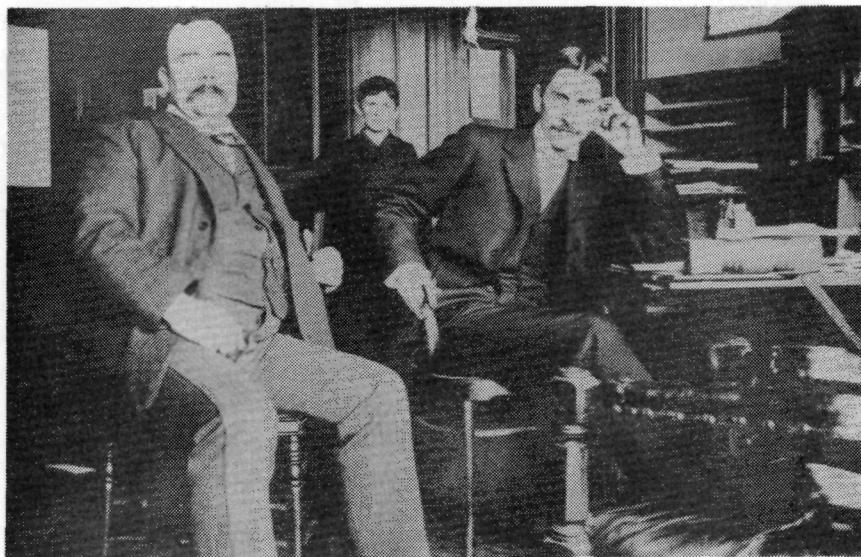
Their offices were quaint by today's standards, furnished with wooden chairs and roll-top desks, lit by gaslight or kerosene lamps and heated by fireplaces and Latrobe stoves. Only the most prosperous attorneys employed secretaries, and those they employed were male. Women were just beginning to enter the work force. Much of the routine clerical work was done by law students during their apprenticeships. Copies of letters were made by hand-operated letter presses. Pleadings and other legal documents were folded into bundles tied with red string and pigeonholed for future reference. Student lawyers also performed the duties of office boys, sweeping the floors, stoking the fires and discarding the ashes. In the period before the telephone enjoyed wide circulation, messengers provided the swiftest means of communication between law offices.

The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876 but was not yet in general use. By 1879, the Maryland Telephone Company had established an exchange servicing some ninety subscribers, including the Mayor and Police Department of Baltimore; the Baltimore telephone directory that year filled one side of a page.

The first typewriter was invented by Christopher Sholes in 1873 but the steel pen was still the predominant means of writing. It took



The law offices of Col. Charles Marshall, in the Glenn Building, 214 St. Paul Street, March 30, 1894. Col. Marshall is seated at left. At the time of the photograph, his sons J. Markham Marshall, Hudson S. Marshall and Harry T. Marshall were practicing with him, but which two of the three are seated to his immediate left are not known. The man behind the table is Henry J. Bowdoin. The man standing in the right background is probably William L. Marbury, Sr. Note the unidentified office boy, center background.



Another room in Col. Marshall's suite of offices in the Glenn Building, March 30, 1894. L-R: Col. Marshall, unidentified office boy; and one of the Colonel's sons.

seven years to compile the statistics obtained in the Census of 1880; ten years later, with the implementation of punch cards and adding machines, the same job took seven months.

Lawyers could be identified by the green cloth bags they toted under their arms containing their papers and writing utensils. Dick Suter of the Bar Library remembers seeing the late Herbert T. Tiffany carrying one on his visits to the library on Saturday mornings, and this was only forty years ago.

Attorneys' fees were regulated by statute one hundred years ago. The Maryland Code of 1878 enumerated the following schedule:

For bringing, prosecuting or defending any suit or action at law in any of the courts of this State of original jurisdiction	\$ 5.00
For prosecuting or defending any cause, plaint or action in any of the courts of equity in this State	\$10.00
For prosecuting or defending any cause in any of the Orphans Courts in this State	\$10.00
For prosecuting or defending any cause in the Court of Appeals	\$10.00
For prosecuting or defending in any criminal cases in any of the courts of this State having criminal jurisdiction where the punishment for the offense charged is death or confinement in the penitentiary	\$10.00
In all other criminal cases	\$ 3.33



The Courts In Baltimore In 1880.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

One hundred years ago there was as yet no People's Court nor District Court for the trial of petty criminal cases and minor civil matters. Instead there was a system of Magistrates' Courts presided over by Justices of the Peace who were appointed to terms of two years by the Governor. Every State Constitution since the first provided for them but set no qualifications. As a result, most J.P.'s were politicians with little or no legal training. (One notable exception was Abraham H. Fisher, who attended law school after his appointment. He was the grandfather of Allan H. Fisher, Jr., a member of the Bar of this city.)

In Baltimore one Justice of the Peace was assigned to each ward with several more stationed downtown around the Court House. They tried misdemeanor cases and heard all manner of small claims



The Magistrate's Court of Abraham Fisher, at 16 East Lexington Street, November, 1909. Judge Fisher is the man in the center of the bench.

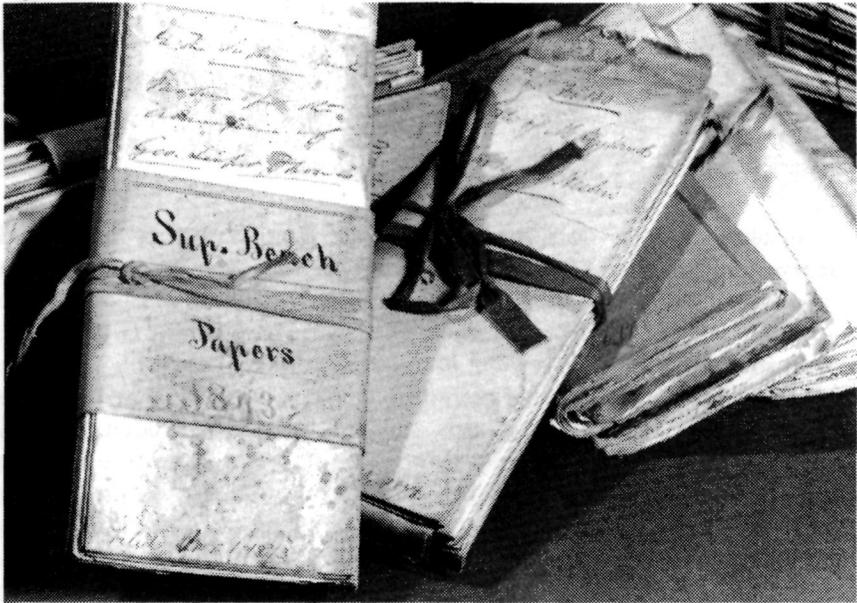
including property damage suits and landlord-tenant disputes. For their services they were not paid a salary, but collected a 60¢ fee for each case tried. Theirs was a volume business that exalted quantity above quality.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

A century ago, the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City numbered but five Judges, each of whom was designated by the rest to preside in one of the five courts of which the Bench was then composed: The Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas and Baltimore City Court, the three civil, common law courts; the Criminal Court of Baltimore; and the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, invested with exclusive jurisdiction in equity. This structure of courts had been created thirteen years earlier by the Constitution of 1867. The Circuit Court No. 2 did not come into existence until 1888 when it was created by the Legislature pursuant to authority granted it under the same instrument to establish a second equity court as the need might arise. There was then no Juvenile Court; that innovation not having come to pass until 1902, the trial of young offenders was consigned to the Criminal Court. The Juvenile Court was incorporated into the Supreme Bench in 1943. The Orphans Court was not then, and is not now, a part of the Supreme Bench.

In 1880, Chief Judge George William Brown was sitting in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge George Washington Dobbin in the Circuit Court, Judge Henry Faithful Garey in the Baltimore City Court, Judge Campbell White Pinkney in the Criminal Court and Judge Robert Gilmore in the Superior Court. This was before a regular system of rotation was instituted by the Supreme Bench on April 27, 1883 which currently provides that a Judge be assigned to each court for one term and then move on to another.

In those days, Judges appeared on the bench attired in dark business suits. The custom of wearing judicial robes in the city courts did not begin until Chief Judge Samuel K. Dennis was presented with a robe by the Bar Association at his investiture in 1928. The Supreme Bench met *en banc* in special sessions to hear motions for new trials in criminal matters, to preside over the examination and admission of new attorneys and to hold ceremonies in honor of deceased attorneys and Judges. The bar had become so large by the year 1874 that the Bench ordered that all motions to adjourn court by reason of the death of a member of the bench or bar "be made a short time before the adjournment of the Court so as not seriously to interfere with the business of the day".



Less than fifty years ago, Judges in the state courts heard petitions for naturalization. In Baltimore, naturalization dockets were kept in the three civil courts and in the Criminal Court until 1906, and in the Court of Common Pleas from 1906 to 1933. Since 1933, citizenship papers have been filed exclusively in the U.S. District Court.

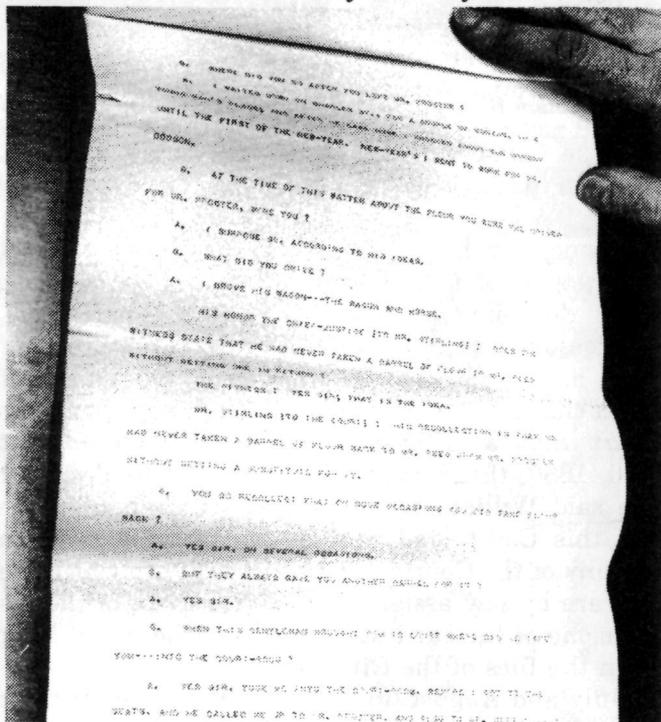
The Supreme Bench also heard charges of misconduct placed against practicing attorneys. The first such action by the new Bar Association to discipline a member of the bar was filed against William E. Gleeson in October 1880. He was prosecuted by Edward Otis Hinkley and Archibald Stirling, Jr. on behalf of the Bar Association on charges that he had mistated the fact to Judge Garey in open court that a witness was not available to testify. On November 10, 1880, the Supreme Bench issued its decree that "the name of the said William E. Gleeson be stricken from the roll of Attorneys of this Court, and that he be debarred from practicing therein or in any of the Courts of Baltimore City to which the Judges of this Court are by law assigned". The transcript of the testimony, still extant, is one of the earliest examples of the use of a typewriter to be found in the files of the City courts.

During July and August, in the years before the hot and humid Baltimore weather was somewhat ameliorated by air conditioning, the courts adjourned for summer recess. The Clerks' offices remained

open to transact business, with a lone Judge kept available for emergency duty. But the rest of the Bench and Bar escaped the heat of the City and took a long holiday, sojourning at fashionable seaside resorts, country estates and cool mountain retreats.

The 1880 Maryland budget provided a salary of \$3,500.00 for each of the Judges of the Supreme Bench, the same salary paid to the Chief Judges of the other seven judicial districts and the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. To this figure, the City of Baltimore gave each Judge an additional \$500.00 to make the Supreme Bench the highest-paid judiciary in the State.

With the exception of Chief Judge Brown whose judicial term began in 1873 upon the death of his predecessor, the first Chief Judge T. Parkin Scott, all of the Judges of the Supreme Bench were nearing the end of their fifteen-year terms to which they had been originally elected in 1867. Of these four, Judge Dobbin would retire from public life. At the election of 1882, the three sitting Judges would be swept out of office by "The New Judge Movement", the popular reaction to alleged domination of the Bench by the City's Democratic machine.

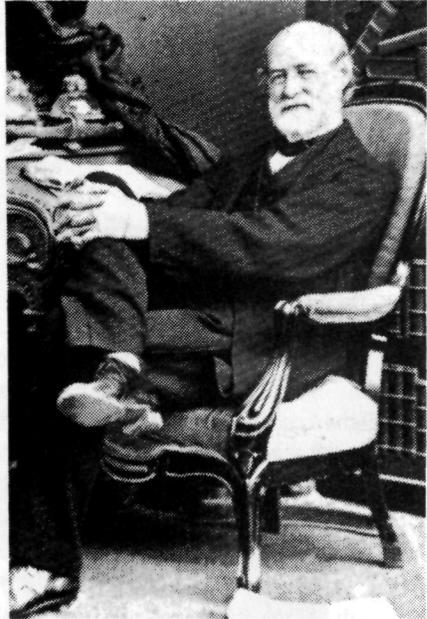


The first typewritten papers in the records of the Supreme Bench — transcript of testimony in the disbarment of William Gleeson, November, 1880.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME BENCH IN 1880.



*Chief Judge
George William Brown*



Judge George W. Dobbin



Judge Henry F. Garey



Judge Robert Gilmore

The man who was Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench in 1880 was one of the noblest citizens Baltimore ever produced. GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN (1812-1890) was the founder of the Bar Library and a prominent attorney but is best remembered as the heroic reform Mayor during the first turbulent days of the Civil War. When Union troops passing through Baltimore were attacked by a violent mob, he rushed unarmed to their defense at great risk to himself. When President Lincoln ordered the arrest of suspected secessionists, he was locked up with other civic leaders and imprisoned for more than a year without trial until the expiration of his term as Mayor. After the war he offered his services in the defense of Jefferson Davis, who was under indictment for treason, before that prosecution was abandoned under the weight of public opinion.

With Frederick W. Brune he founded "Brown and Brune", the City's first law firm, in the year 1838. The next year he married Mr. Brune's sister Clara. After his elevation to the Bench and the death of his partner, their sons carried on the practice as a family concern. Judge Brown was a founding trustee of Johns Hopkins University and was responsible for establishing its progressive course of study. In 1875 he was again nominated for Mayor by the reform element but suffered a defeat at the polls. By legislative dispensation, he was permitted to serve out a full fifteen-year term on the Supreme Bench after he reached the mandatory retirement age of seventy. When he retired from the courts in 1888 he took an extended vacation in Europe. Upon his return the following year, he was elected President of the Bar Association of Baltimore City. Shortly after the close of his term he died of a stroke while vacationing in the Catskills on September 5, 1890.

* * * * *

The father of JUDGE GEORGE WASHINGTON DOBBIN (1809-1891) was George Dobbin who came to Baltimore from Northern Ireland in 1798 and became the owner and editor of the *Baltimore American* before his death in 1811. The future Judge studied law at the old University of Maryland Law School under David Hoffman and was admitted to the Bar in 1830. He and several other city practitioners founded the community in Howard County known to this day as "Lawyers' Hill" where he built a large country home which he named "The Lawn". There he tinkered with amateur photography and gazed at the stars in a modern observatory which he constructed.

He was a founder of the Bar Library and the Maryland Historical Society and a veteran of the Mexican War. He held positions as a trustee of the Hopkins University and Hospital and of the Peabody Conservatory, President of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Company, and Director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

As a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1867, he was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. After the new Constitution was adopted that year, he was elected to the Supreme Bench which the instrument had created. In 1869 he became Dean of the resurrected Law School of the University of Maryland. He was the first Judge of the Supreme Bench permitted by the Legislature to serve after his seventieth birthday and retired in 1882 at the close of the fifteen-year term to which he had been elected. He spent his last years in contented retirement surrounded by family and friends at "The Lawn" where he died at the age of eighty-one on May 28, 1891.

* * * * *

The education of JUDGE HENRY FAITHFUL GAREY (1821-1892) was designed to prepare him for a career in business, but at the age of seventeen, he left his native Baltimore and went west to Cincinnati, joined the Methodist church and became a minister. He completed his education at Transylvania College, a Methodist seminary at Lexington, Kentucky, at which Henry Clay was a teacher and trustee. A throat ailment prompted Garey's retirement from the ministry and his subsequent return to Baltimore. Apparently recovered, he returned to Kentucky in 1845 to begin the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1848 and that winter set up a practice at Columbia, Missouri. He was successful at once. In the elections of 1848 and 1852, he represented Missouri in the Electoral College.

He served as State's Attorney for Missouri's Second Judicial District in the early 1850's when violence erupted over the slavery question, heralding the Civil War. Under the pressure of his office, his health failed and he again returned to Baltimore in April of 1856. After a period of rest, he was admitted to practice law in Maryland and opened an office in Baltimore in August, 1857.

Judge Garey was Grand Master of the Odd Fellows and presided at the laying of the cornerstone of the Thomas Wildey monument on Broadway, on April 26, 1865.

With Judge Dobbin, he was a delegate to the convention which drafted a new Constitution for Maryland in 1867 and was elected to

the Supreme Bench. He was defeated for reelection in the "New Judge Movement" of 1882 and died ten years later.

* * * * *

JUDGE CAMPBELL WHITE PINKNEY (1828-1903) was originally named Campbell Pinkney White, but had his names legally transposed to disassociate himself from his uncle, John Campbell White, during a bitter family feud that lasted over 40 years. To accomplish the same purpose, his father and brother took the less drastic step of merely changing the spelling of the family name to "Whyte." His maternal grandfather was the famous Maryland attorney and statesman of international reputation, William Pinkney. His brother was William Pinkney Whyte, who held virtually every public office in the State of Maryland, from Governor to Mayor of Baltimore to United States Senator. The Right Reverend William Pinkney, Episcopal Bishop of Maryland was his cousin.

Pinkney attended the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1850. He engaged in private law practice until the coming of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Army of the Confederacy. Assigned at first to Captain William H. Murray's company in the First Maryland Infantry, he was later transferred to the staff of Major General Edward Johnson in the reorganized Second Maryland Infantry. At Gettysburg in July, 1863, his old regiment was virtually annihilated and Captain Murray was killed. A victim of poor health, Judge Pinkney was forced to spend the remainder of his military career serving behind a desk in Richmond.

With the adoption of a new State Constitution after the war, the Democratic party reasserted its domination over Maryland politics. Running on the party ticket for a seat on the new Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, Pinkney won election as Associate Judge in 1867. By the end of his term fifteen years later, popular sentiment demanded reform. He was renominated on a slate allegedly hand-picked by his brother, the Mayor, and supported by the local Democratic machine known as "The Ring" and met defeat at the polls in the election of 1882.

After his defeat he reentered private practice in partnership for several years with I. Parker Veazey and Duncan Veazey. He left the State for a time, practicing law in the midwest and New York. While serving as counsel to the U.S. Interior Department in Washington, he met 34 year old Sophie W. Mechlen, a clerk whose job it was to transcribe his legal opinions. The couple were married at the Ascension Church in Washington on October 7, 1896. After little

more than three years of marriage, Mrs. Pinkney died on November 29, 1899 and was buried at Oak Hill Cemetery in Georgetown. Shortly thereafter, Judge Pinkney resigned his position and returned to Baltimore for the last time.

He was appointed a Commissioner on the Liquor License Board by Maryland Governor Smith in 1900, a position which he held until his death.

Judge Campbell W. Pinkney died on June 27, 1903 at his residence at 10 E. Madison Street. He was buried in an unmarked grave on the family plot in Greenmount Cemetery.

* * * * *

JUDGE ROBERT GILMOR, JR. (1833-1906) was a member of the famous Baltimore family from which Gilmor Street derives its name. He was the eldest of nine children of Robert Gilmor (1808-1874) and Ellen Ward (1811-1880). His father graduated from Harvard in 1828 in the same class as Oliver Wendell Holmes. The future Judge was born in Baltimore on March 8, 1833 and spent his childhood at Glen Ellen, his parents' country home located in what is now the Loch Raven Reservoir watershed. He was admitted to the Bar in 1853 after reading law in the office of U.S. District Judge John Glenn.

During Reconstruction, he encouraged non-vindictive treatment of the defeated South, in whose cause his younger brother, Harry (1838-1883) had served as a guerrilla. A leader of the Democratic party in Maryland, he conferred with President Andrew Johnson whose policies he supported and for whom he served as advisor.

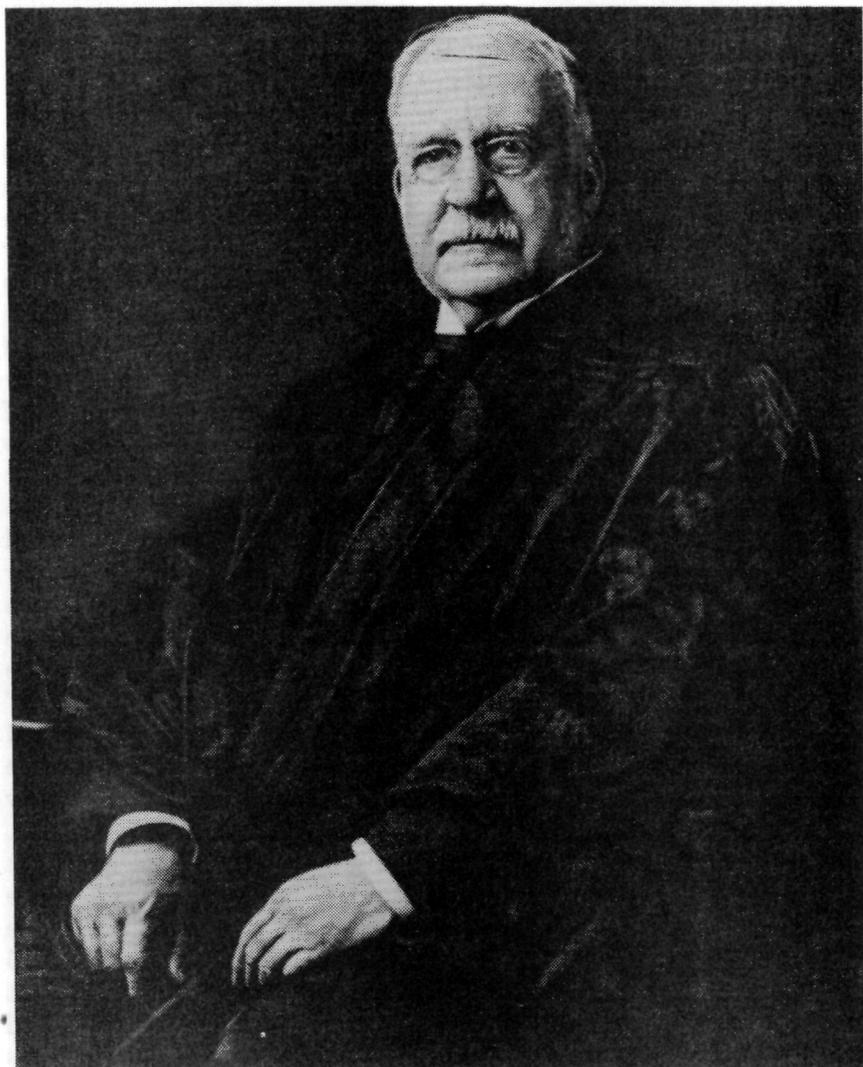
He was elected to the Supreme Bench in 1867 and spent the majority of his fifteen-year term presiding over the Criminal Court of Baltimore. He was turned out of office in the "New Judge" election in 1882.

After his defeat, he spent his last years in private practice, except for a brief period in which he served as City Counselor by appointment of Mayor James Hodges. When he died at his home at 337 Dolphin Street on April 19, 1906, he had suffered paralysis for more than a year.

* * * * *

THE FEDERAL COURTS.

When the Bar Association was founded, JUDGE THOMAS J. MORRIS (1837-1912), appointed by President Hayes in July, 1879,



Judge Thomas J. Morris

had presided over the United States District Court for the District of Maryland for less than a year. He would serve nearly thirty-three years before his death on June 6, 1912, the longest term of judicial service on that court.

The U.S. District Courts and Circuit Courts were "ordained and established" by the Judiciary Act of 1789 to parallel the state courts. The Constitution had created the Supreme Court, but left the precise details of its organization and that of the rest of the federal judiciary to Congress. The Act of 1789 made each of the original thirteen states a district in which a District Judge was to be appointed to hear admiralty cases, minor criminal cases and certain other specialized matters. Three circuits were created but no judges would be specially appointed to staff them; instead, the Circuit Courts were composed of two Justices of the Supreme Court (later just one Justice) assigned to sit twice a year with the District Judge in each District. The Circuit Courts were given original jurisdiction in diversity cases, the majority of criminal cases and controversies in which the United States was a party. They were given appellate jurisdiction over certain admiralty and civil cases. The judgment of the Circuit Courts in criminal cases was final; there was then no criminal review by the Supreme Court except upon certified questions of law. Neither the Circuit nor District Courts had jurisdiction over cases "arising under" the Constitution or federal laws until 1875 when so-called "federal question" jurisdiction was conferred upon them by Congress. The number of districts and circuits multiplied over the years as new states entered the Union and the population of the country increased.

In 1869 Congress authorized the President to appoint a Circuit Judge for each circuit but still required the attendance of one Supreme Court Justice at each district in the circuit at least once every two years. The expansion of diversity jurisdiction in 1875 swamped the federal courts and led to the passage of the Evarts Act in 1891 which created Circuit Courts of Appeal. These were vested with appellate jurisdiction, while the Circuit and District Courts retained their original jurisdiction. In 1911, the old Circuit Courts were legislated out of existence.

In 1880 sessions of the federal courts in Baltimore were held in the old U.S. Court House which stood on the northwest corner of Fayette Street and Guilford Avenue. This three-story granite building had been built in 1865 on the former site of the two-steepled First Presbyterian Church which the federal government had purchased five years before. It would house the U.S. courts until 1889 when a larger, grander temple of justice was completed nearby on Calvert



Old Federal Court House, 1865-1889.

Street. From 1896 to 1900, some of the city courts held temporary sessions there while the Baltimore City Court House was under construction.

In his wonderful book, "A Federal Judge Sums Up" (1947), the late Judge W. Calvin Chesnut described the U.S. District Court and its Judge:

. . . The work of the federal Court at that time was greatly different in volume and character from that of the present day. The volume of work was then still comparatively light and there was no need for Judge Morris to hold sessions of court more than an average of two or three days a week, with a long summer holiday. And in practice Judge Morris often did not come to the Court House on days when he was not required to sit. When lawyers had orders to be signed, it was customary to take them to the Judge's residence on Park Avenue. In general the cases that were tried in the federal court at that time were of considerable importance whether on the civil or criminal docket. Receiverships of large corporations naturally constituted then, as now, due to corporate reorganizations, an important branch of civil work for the lawyer . . . A visit to the federal court was then an unusual experience for the average citizen and even members of the Bar who currently practiced in that court were few in number. But by reason of the importance of the litigation there the office of United States District Judge was then regarded as the most influential judicial position in the State of Maryland . . .

The year before his death, the Bar Association of Baltimore City presented a portrait of Judge Morris to the federal court to be hung in his courtroom. Painted by Thomas C. Corner, it now adorns the walls of the present Federal Court Building in Baltimore which was opened in 1976.



The City Court Houses In 1880.

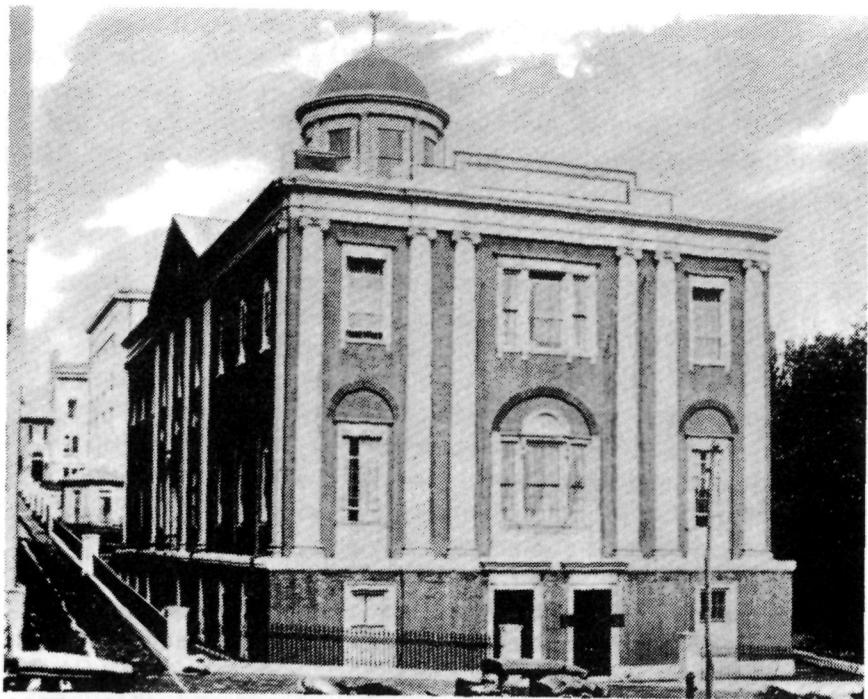
At the time the Bar Association was founded, the city courts were housed in three old buildings located on the present site of the Criminal Courts Building.

County Court House.

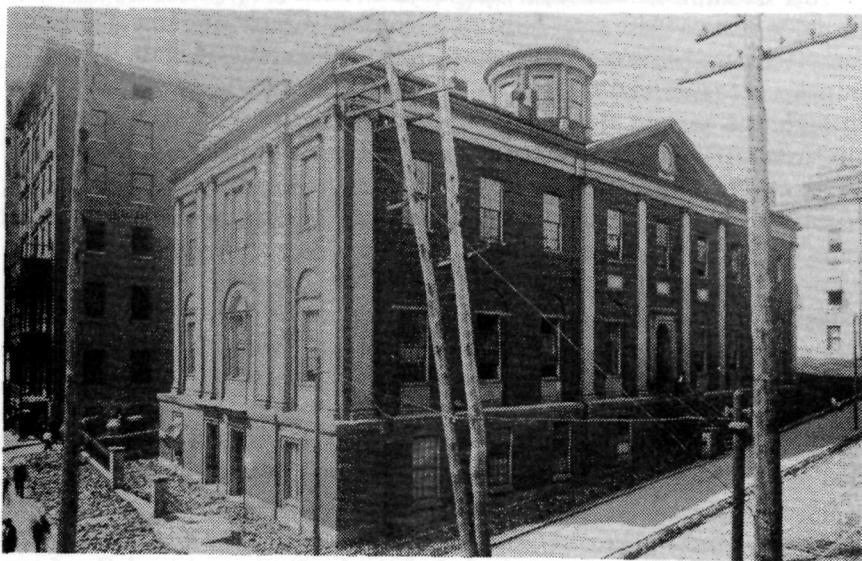
The oldest of these, the old County Court House, built in the decade before the War of 1812 when Baltimore was the Baltimore county seat, stood on the southwest corner of Calvert and Lexington Streets. It was a handsome two-story building of brick and stone, fronting 145 feet on Lexington Street by 65 feet on Monument Square, topped by a stylish cupola. Its architect and builder was one George Milleman (1773-1850), self-described as a "carpenter". On the first floor was the Criminal Court, Orphans Court and offices of the County Clerk, Grand Jury, Sheriff and County Commissioners. On the floor above were the Baltimore County Court and the Court of Common Pleas. Court records were stored in a vaulted cellar. On the unlucky occasion of Friday, the 13th of February, 1835, a fire swept through the second floor causing great destruction. Fortunately no one was killed or injured and none of the court records were lost. Repairs were undertaken and a temporary roof constructed.

A particularly tragic incident occurred in the aftermath of the fire. On Saturday, June 27, 1835, Thomas Marshall, son of the Chief Justice, was passing through the city on his way to his father's deathbed in Philadelphia. Seeking shelter in the Court House from a violent thunderstorm, he was struck on the head by falling bricks from a chimney which had been struck by lightning. He died two days later of a fractured skull. Chief Justice John Marshall died on July 6th with three of his sons at his side, unaware that his eldest son had died a week earlier in Baltimore.

Nearly every major criminal case in nineteenth century Baltimore was tried in the old Criminal Courtroom on the east side of the first floor, including the trial of abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison in 1830 on the charge of criminal libel and that of Henry Gambrill for



The old County Court House (east facade) next to Courthouse Lane.



Old Courthouse — Another view from the north looking at the Lexington Street Front. (The Bar Library was housed on the second floor.)

the murder of a policeman in 1858. The celebrated "Evening News Libel Case" which vindicated the efforts of crusading journalists in exposing the numbers racket was tried there before a jury in 1893. It was the scene of many moments of high drama, as for example the chilling account of the sentencing to death of a convicted murderer, reported by Jacob Frey in his *Reminiscences of Baltimore*:

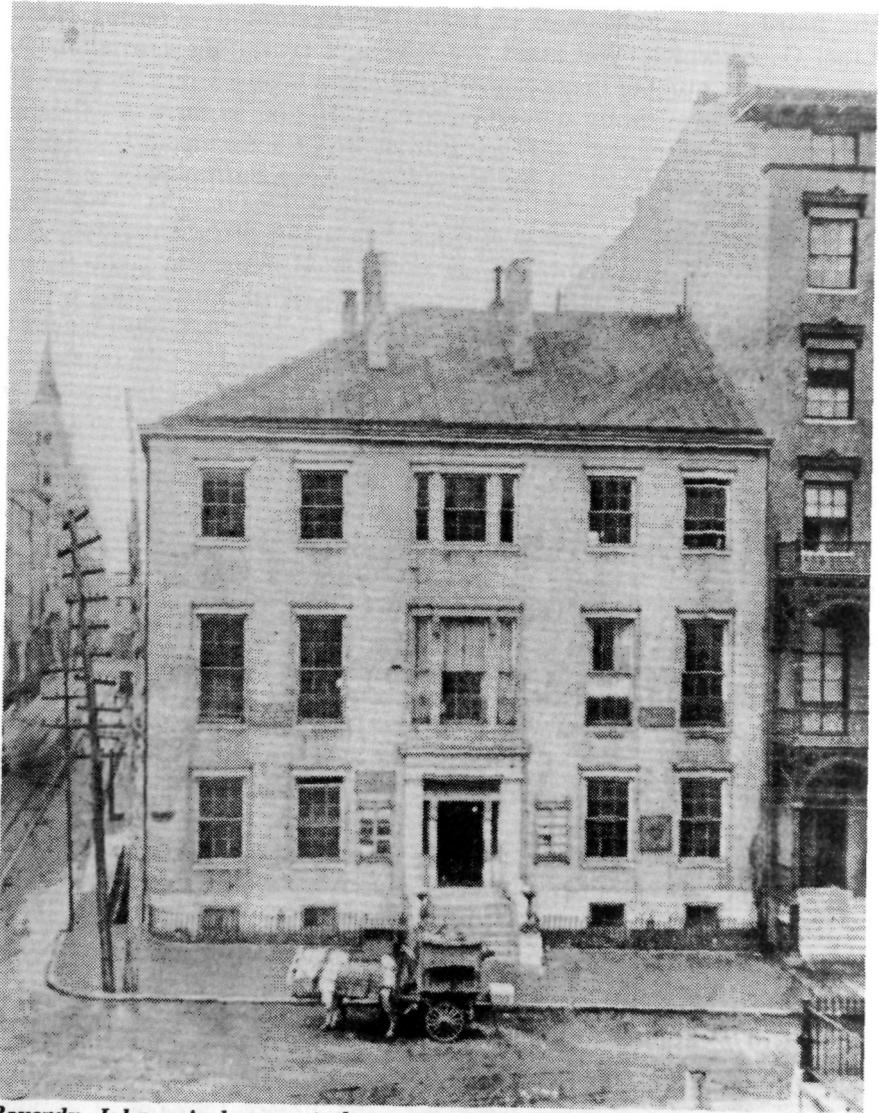
"The judge, placing the black cap upon his head, said a few words to the trembling wretch before him; then very solemnly he repeated the words, 'Prisoner, your time is short, improve it.' As he uttered them, a bell, the strokes of which accorded well in their measured time with the judge's words, began to toll. There was an instant of surprise, of silence. It was noon, and the bells of the cathedral were chiming the Angelus.

"Where the name of Christ comes in the music the head of the poor wretch at the bar bowed, while the tears wet his cheeks. Then the judge concluded the sentence of death."

After the City and County became separate political units under the Constitution of 1851, the Superior Court was established in place of the County Court on the second floor. This was the famous room where memorial ceremonies in honor of departed judges and lawyers were customarily held and where the Bar Library was founded in 1840.

To the south directly across Court House Lane stood an old hotel, variously known as "Guy's", "Gilmor House", "The St. Clair Hotel" and "The Imperial Hotel". This was a five-and-a-half-story building, the first two stories of which were embellished with decorative iron grillwork reminiscent of that of New Orleans. It was there in the hotel saloon that attorneys and litigants repaired during recesses of court to slake their thirsts.

Next door to the hotel was Reverdy Johnson's House, built by Colonel James A. Buchanan in 1798. This was the famous building in which a huge reception was held in honor of Lafayette's return to the City in 1824. It was damaged during the violent Bank of Maryland Riot of 1835 and rebuilt with monies paid to its owner by the Legislature. In the early 1860's, Mr. Johnson moved to his country estate on Edmondson Avenue known as "Lyndhurst" and the house was leased to attorneys and businesses for office space. When the Civil War broke out, Union troops occupied the house as their Maryland headquarters. After the war it was used as the temporary City Hall by the Mayor and other municipal departments until the



Reverdy Johnson's house at the southwest corner of Calvert and Fayette Streets.

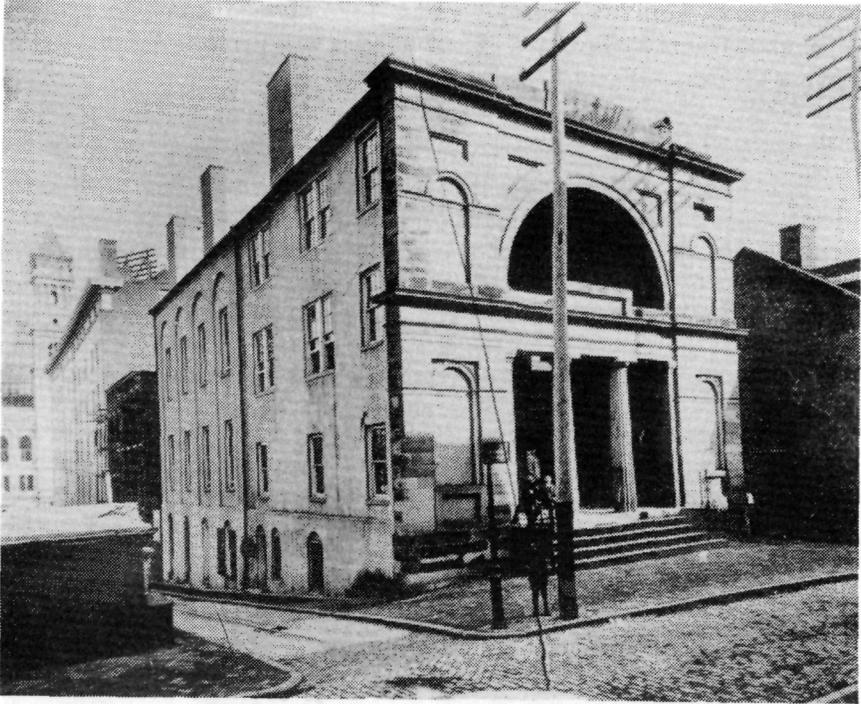
present City Hall was completed in 1875. It continued to provide accommodations for lawyers' offices until it was demolished in 1893 to permit the widening of Fayette Street.

The Record Office.

The Record Office was a three-story granite building erected on the southeast corner of St. Paul and Lexington Streets to house the Orphans Court and Office of the Register of Wills after the Court House fire. Chief Justice Taney was present at the laying of the cornerstone on July 4, 1836. The fireproof building, designed by Robert Cary Long, Jr., had the appearance of an Egyptian tomb or Mayan temple. Behind the Record Office down the lane to the Court House stood an octagonal public outhouse. This was the era before indoor plumbing.



The old Record Office at the northeast corner of St. Paul and Lexington Streets.



The Masonic Hall on St. Paul Street.

The Old Masonic Temple.

Next door to the Record Office on the southeast corner of St. Paul and Fayette Streets was the old Masonic Temple, the first floor of which housed the federal courts from 1822 to 1865. It was designed by Jacog Small (1772-1851), one-time Mayor of Baltimore and constructed between 1813-22. It was there that Chief Justice Taney rendered his famous opinion in the case of *Ex Parte Merryman* in 1861 in which he upheld the sanctity of the writ of habeas corpus against federal authorities. The granite structure was acquired by the city in 1866 to accommodate the Circuit Court of Baltimore City and the Baltimore City Court.

The County Court House, the Masonic Temple, the Record Office, the Imperial Hotel and several other structures were demolished between August and December, 1895 to make way for the present Court House which was completed in 1900 and recently renamed the Criminal Courts Building.



The Bar Library In 1880.

The first expression of a movement to organize the legal profession in this city occurred in 1840 when the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar was founded. The Bar Library, as it is popularly known to this day, was established as a private membership library of lawyers whose subscriptions paid for its maintenance and acquisition of non-circulating law books. It was not then, and never has been, a part of the Bar Association of Baltimore City.

Today's comfortable and beautifully-appointed library on the fifth and sixth floors of the Criminal Courts Building bears little resemblance to its cramped quarters of a century ago. The library's first home was a modest room on the second floor of the old Court House, sandwiched between the courtrooms of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas. From the windows of the reading room facing Lexington Street on the north, visitors to the library could see the fine homes of Chief Justice Taney and Betsy Patterson, abandoned bride of Jerome Bonaparte. The library's collection rapidly outgrew its chambers and additional space was surrendered to it over the years by the courts. Oil lamps were used for reading at night, supplemented by gaslight which was added in 1852. The condition and appearance of the library in the 1880's was described by attorney Martin Lehmayr in a complaint addressed to the editor of the *Maryland Law Journal*:

"Perched up on the top floor (of the Court House) is our apology for a law library, and one visit will dissipate all doubts as to the necessity for a change. Three very small rooms constitute and compose the quarters of the entire "library." Here are piled, heaped and crowded together the English and American text books and reports. Every State in the Union is constantly adding to its decisions; fresh treatises and new editions of old ones continually appear; law books and lawyers are rapidly increasing — but still the library is as small as it was decades ago.

"Then again ventilation seems not to have been considered by the builders of our halls of justice, and the library has been

impartially neglected. In summer the place is intensely warm and in winter exceedingly cold. One large stove in the middle apartment heats the three, and as each room is only about twenty feet square, the one which boasts of the stove must be super-heated in order to make the others suitable for occupation.

" . . . The Court House stands like the pyramids of Egypt — a monument of the civilization of a departed age — and in its innermost recesses is hidden the Law Library of the Baltimore Bar."

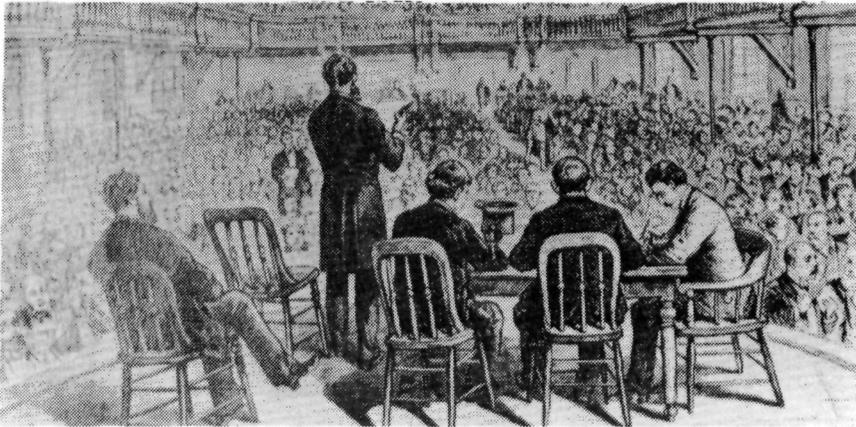


Roger B. Taney's mantelpiece of black Italian marble was saved by the late Harry B. Wolf in 1918 when the Chief Justice's home was demolished. It is now in the offices of Eccleston & Seidler in the Courtside Building which Mr. Wolf built on the former site of Taney's home on Lexington Street.



The Bar Association Movement.

After the Civil War, a movement to organize attorneys in state and local bar associations sprang up across the country. The first of these was the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, founded in 1870 to crush the corrupt "Tweed Ring". In 1872 the Cincinnati Bar Association was formed, followed by Cleveland a year later and by St. Louis and Chicago in 1874, Memphis and Nashville in 1875 and Boston in 1876. State bar associations were formed in New Hampshire in 1873, Iowa in 1874, Connecticut in 1875, New York in 1876, Illinois, Maine and Nebraska in 1877 and Wisconsin in 1878. On August 21, 1878, the American Bar Association was founded by seventy-five lawyers from around the country meeting at Saratoga Springs, New York. Among them were several Baltimoreans, including John H.B. Latrobe, the conclave's temporary chairman; Edward Otis Hinkley, whom the assembly elected its Secretary; and William A. Fisher, elected to the Association's first Executive Committee. They would all play a part in the founding of the Bar Association of Baltimore City.



The organizational meeting of the American Bar Association was held in the Town Hall in Saratoga Springs, New York in August, 1878. This sketch depicts a meeting of a different A.B.A. — American Bankers Association — held in the same place earlier that summer.

The great purpose of all this organizing, which took on something of the flavor of a revival, was the restoration of the reputation the legal profession had enjoyed during the first half of the nineteenth century. Those were the days before lawyers had become associated in fact and in the public mind with the railroads and big business; the days when Alexis de Tocqueville recorded his observation that "(t)he people in democratic states do not mistrust the members of the legal profession, because it is known that they are interested to serve the popular cause"; when the aristocracy of the legal fraternity still seemed to be a natural and desirable adjunct to a democratic society. But the movement was more than a cosmetic endeavor to enhance the image of the attorney. Implicit in its purpose was the galvanization of lawyers into one unified body to propose and influence legislation, oppose radical change and support the enactment of uniform state laws. One of its main goals was the improvement of legal education in America. It also sought to reawaken in the bar itself the self-perception of attorneys as dedicated, honorable servants of the people, motivated as much by the public good as by personal gain. The success of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in this latter regard spurred the rest of the legal profession to organize.



The Call To Organize The Baltimore Bar.

Within a year of the founding of the American Bar Association, some Baltimore attorneys gathered on June 7, 1879 to propose that a bar association be organized in this city. Virtually nothing is known of the circumstances of that meeting, neither the number who

Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1879.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of a number of the members of the Bar of Baltimore City, held June 7th, 1879, it was resolved to undertake the formation of a Bar Association.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to prepare a Constitution and call a meeting for the purpose of organizing such an association. A draft of the Constitution and By-Laws has been prepared. You are invited to attend a meeting at the Rooms of the Maryland Historical Society, (Cor. St. Paul and Saratoga Streets,) on Friday, December 26th, 1879, at 8 P. M., when the Constitution and By-Laws will be submitted.

Very Respectfully,

E. J. D. CROSS,
SKIPWITH WILMER, }
WM. A. FISHER, } *Committee.*
R. J. GITTINGS,
JNO. C. KING, }

attended, nor where it was held, nor upon whose urging it was called. We do know the names of five who were there because they were the signatories to an invitation sent by postal card to selected attorneys to attend the meeting at which the Bar Association of Baltimore City was founded.

THE "COMMITTEE OF FIVE"



E.J.D. CROSS (1838-1906)

Eben Jackson Dickey Cross was two days shy of his forty-first birthday when the founding meeting of the Bar Association was held on December 26, 1879. After graduating from Princeton with honors in 1860, he read law in the office of then Mayor (later Chief Judge) George William Brown and married Brown's daughter, Anna Clara who died in childbirth in the Spring of 1880. His second wife was Anne Dickey, by whom he had two sons, Francis Ralston and Eben J.D. Jr., the latter a famous attorney and Master in Chancery.

Mr. Cross was admitted to practice in 1863 and formed a partnership with Louis C. Fischer with offices in the former residence of Chief Justice Taney on Lexington Street. They collaborated with Lewis Mayer in compiling the 1878 Maryland Code which was the law in effect when the Bar Association was founded. For this service the Legislature paid the three codifiers the sum of \$6,000 (Laws of 1880, ch. 49). He and Judge Brown prepared a revised Criminal Code in 1882 which the Legislature failed to enact. In later years he entered into partnership with John K. Cowen and served with him as counsel to the B & O Railroad. He served as President of the Bar Association in 1901-02. After suffering a series of strokes, Mr. Cross died on May 2, 1906.

**JUDGE WILLIAM A FISHER (1837-1901)**

William Alexander Fisher was educated in Baltimore at St. Mary's College (later Loyola College) before attending Princeton where his roommate was John P. Poe. He read law in the office of William Schley and was admitted to the Bar in 1858. The following year he married Louise Este, daughter of Judge David Kirkpatrick Este of Cincinnati. In 1867 he entered into partnership with Colonel Charles Marshall under the firm name of Marshall and Fisher which continued until Mr. Fisher was elected an Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench on the "New Judge" ticket of 1882. During the firm's existence he was counsel to many large corporations including the Union and Western Maryland Railroads. His individual clients included Johns Hopkins and Thomas Wilson, founder of the Wilson Sanitarium for Children. He was elected to the State Senate in 1879 as a Democrat and served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He drafted one-tenth of the laws passed at the 1880 session, one of which provided for the creation of limited partnerships in Maryland. He was a pioneer in the development of commercial law and believed that the legal profession should keep pace with advancements in the business world. He helped found the American Bar Association, was elected Second Vice President of the City Bar Association at its founding and served as its President in 1881-82.

He resigned from the Supreme Bench on January 3, 1887 just short of his fiftieth birthday and returned to private practice with his son, D.K. Este Fisher and his son-in-law, William Cabell Bruce, later U.S. Senator from Maryland. He lost the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1895 because of his outspoken criticism of party leaders. He later left the party and affiliated himself with "Gold Standard Democrats" who did not support the "Free Silver" plank of the national platform in 1896. For the last several years of his life, he

was plagued with a serious heart condition, but his death was caused by throat cancer from which a desperate operation failed to save him. Several days before he died on September 26, 1901 at his home in Ruxton, he completed a brief in a case pending in the Circuit Court No. 2 which his law partner, Mr. Bruce, successfully argued at trial and on appeal. The case is reported as *Maslin v. Marshall* at 94 Md. 480. Judge Fisher's portrait hangs in the old Superior Courtroom of the Criminal Courts Building.



RICHARD J. GITTINGS (1830-1882)

Richard James Gittings was the man for whom Gittings Avenue was named. He was born on May 22, 1830 at "Roslin", his family's home near Kingsville, the son of Dr. David Sterett Gittings. He graduated second in his class at Princeton in 1849, studied law in the office of George Hawkins Williams and then attended Harvard Law School where he was a classmate of Arthur W. Machen, Sr. He was admitted to the Bar in 1852 and formed a partnership with Mr. Machen which lasted for the rest of his life. He was elected State's Attorney for Baltimore County in 1855 and reelected four years later. Mr. Machen assisted him in the successful prosecution of Cropps and Corry for the murder of Officer Rigdon which was removed from Baltimore to Towson in 1859. In 1876, Mr. Gittings was a Presidential Elector for Samuel J. Tilden.

An extremely remunerative law practice enabled him to maintain a home in the city at 521 North Charles Street and a summer residence known as "Waveland" on the present site of the campus of Towson State University. He died on August 2, 1882 at the age of fifty-two while on vacation in Ocean City. He was such a popular figure and so universally mourned that every house along the route of his funeral procession down York Road was draped in black.



JUDGE JOHN C. KING (1825-1910)

In 1880, John Cincinnatus King was a retired Judge and an examiner of applicants for admission to the Bar. He was the grandson of Abraham King, founder of the town of Kingsville in Baltimore County, where the future Judge was born on August 27, 1825. A graduate of the University of Vermont and the Harvard Law School, he read law in the office of Reverdy Johnson before he was admitted to practice in 1853. He was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1861 and served until the present Constitution was ratified in 1867 and new elections held. He ran unsuccessfully as a Republican for Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench in 1882. After the election, he was appointed Auditor and Master in Chancery. His offices in the National Mechanics Bank Building at Calvert and Fayette Streets were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1904, after which he retired from the practice of law. His last years were devoted to the care of a valuable collection of old prints and drawings which he bequeathed to the Maryland Institute. He died on August 11, 1910 just before his eighty-fifth birthday, at his home at 534 North Fulton Avenue.



SKIPWITH WILMER (1843-1901)

Skipwith Wilmer was a founding partner of Barton & Wilmer with Major Randolph Barton in 1870. Both were veterans of the Confederate army, Mr. Wilmer having attained the rank of Lieutenant of Cavalry and having been wounded during the invasion of Maryland by General Early in July, 1864. He was born in Northampton County, Virginia on February 22, 1843, the son of the Reverend Joseph P.B. Wilmer of Kent County, Maryland who was later bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Louisiana. His mother was Helen Skipwith of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. He attended the College of St. James in Hagerstown and later the University of Pennsylvania before going to war at the age of eighteen in 1861.

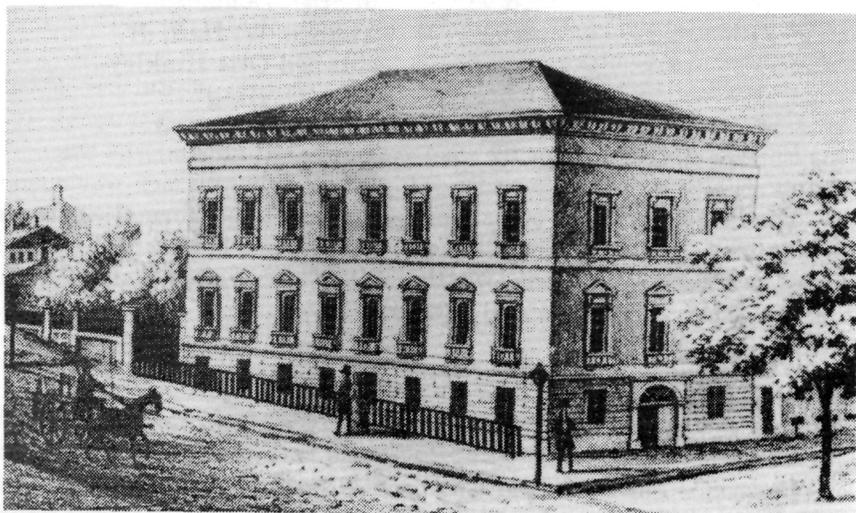
After the war he lived in self-imposed exile in Europe before returning to America to attend Louisiana Law School. He came to Baltimore in 1867 where he was first associated with James Mason Campbell before entering into partnership with Major Barton. In 1875, Messrs. Barton and Wilmer figured prominently in the so-called "Merchants' Movement" which successfully backed the candidacy of John Lee Carroll for Governor. In 1881, Mr. Wilmer was defeated for a congressional nomination but won election to the City Council. The following year he supported the election of the "New Judges" to the Supreme Bench. From 1892-96 he was Judge Advocate General of Maryland. He served as the fifteenth President of the Bar Association of Baltimore City during 1893-94. He was elected President of the Second Branch of the City Council in the first election under the new City Charter in 1899. He resigned in May, 1901 because of failing health and died of heart failure the following July 12th while vacationing in Nahant, Massachusetts.



*The First Meeting Of The Bar Association
Of Baltimore City.*

The offices of the Maryland Historical Society were selected by the committee of five as the site of the convention which founded the Bar Association of Baltimore City. In those days, the Society was housed in the Athenaeum, built in 1848 on the northwest corner of St. Paul and Saratoga Streets. This was a famous building, designed by Robert Cary Long, Jr. (1810-1849), the same architect whose other works included the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, the Lloyd Street Synagogue and the gates of the Greenmount Cemetery. After the Historical Society vacated the building in 1918, it was later torn down to make way for a parking garage.

It was in the Athenaeum that nearly one hundred attorneys gathered on the evening of Friday, December 26, 1879 to consider the organizational proposals drafted by the committee of five. Severn



The Athenaeum at the southwest corner of St. Paul and Saratoga Streets.

Teackle Wallis was selected temporary chairman and Skipwith Wilmer secretary *pro tempore*. The proposed constitution and by-laws were submitted to the assembly and approved. They declared it to be the purpose of the Bar Association "to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession and to encourage legal science and the proper administration of justice". They provided for the expulsion of any members found guilty of malfeasance and for the appointment of a grievance committee to investigate complaints and to seek the reprimand or disbarment of non-members. An initiation fee of \$5 and annual dues of \$2 were levied. A committee composed of L. Lewis Conrad, William F. Frick and Charles Marshall was appointed to nominate a slate of officers and directors to serve for the first year. Their choices were unanimously elected by the convention.

President	Severn Teackle Wallis
First Vice President	Archibald Stirling, Jr.
Second Vice President	William A. Fisher
Secretary	Skipwith Wilmer
Treasurer	Daniel M. Thomas
Executive Committee	John K. Cowen Bernard Carter Jacob I. Cohen John J. Donaldson Thomas W. Hall, Jr. Edward Otis Hinkley John C. King George C. Maund R.D. Morrison

The Bar Association of Baltimore City came into formal existence on January 15, 1880 when its corporate charter was drafted and signed by Severn Teackle Wallis, Daniel M. Thomas, John H.B. Latrobe, Eben J.D. Cross and John K. Cowen.

L. LEWIS CONRAD (1839-1883)

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

Lawrence Lewis Conrad was born at Pass Christian, Mississippi on July 3, 1839, the son of Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of State in the administration of Millard Fillmore and a member of both the U.S.

and Confederate Congresses. His mother, M. E. Angela Lewis, named him for her father, Lawrence Lewis, a nephew of George Washington. A graduate of the University of Virginia Law School in 1858, he pursued the practice of law in New Orleans until the Civil War. He enlisted in the Army of the Confederacy and rose to the rank of Captain on the staff of General Buckner. In 1868 he came to Baltimore. He was a leader of the "New Judge Movement" in 1882 and an unsuccessful Congressional candidate. He helped found "The Times", a short-lived tabloid with Major Richard Venable, Captain Frank P. Clark, Skipwith Wilmer and Innes Randolph. As an attorney, he specialized in trusts and estates and amassed a fortune from his lucrative practice.

After his marriage to Sallie Howard Worthington in 1870, he and his wife lived at Montmorenci, her ancestral home in the Worthington Valley. It was there in a state of mental derangement that she shot him to death in his sleep on the morning of August 7, 1883. He was buried nearby in the churchyard of Saint John's-in-the-Valley.



WILLIAM FREDERICK FRICK (1817-1905)

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

At his death on January 25, 1905, at the age of eighty-seven, William Frederick Frick was then the oldest member of the Baltimore Bar. He is remembered as a promoter of public education and served for a time as President of the City School Board. He represented many corporate clients, and was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Consolidated Coal and Consolidated Gas Companies.

He was born in Baltimore on April 21, 1817, the eldest son of Judge William Frick, who presided in the Superior Court from 1851 until his death in 1855. At Harvard, where he graduated with honors in 1835, he numbered among his friends Justice Joseph Story, Charles Sumner and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He was admitted to practice in May, 1839.

Mr. Frick was one of twelve prominent attorneys who founded the Friday Club in 1852, a fraternal and professional association which included among its members Severn Teackle Wallis, George William Brown and I. Nevitt Steele. He was the club's last survivor.



COL. CHARLES MARSHALL (1830-1902)

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

Colonel Charles Marshall was born on October 30, 1830 at Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia, grandnephew of Chief Justice John Marshall. He graduated from the University of Virginia in 1850 and was admitted to the Bar after teaching for a while at Indiana University. During the War Between the States, he served as General Lee's military secretary and Chief of Staff. He was present at the surrender of Appomattox and drafted the terms of capitulation. After the war, he came to Baltimore, where he entered into practice with William A. Fisher. The partnership continued until 1882 when Mr. Fisher was elevated to the Supreme Bench. He was later affiliated in practice with Thomas Hall, and still later, with his sons and nephews, one of whom was William L. Marbury, Sr. He was the sixth President of the Baltimore Bar Association, elected in 1884.

OFFICERS



SEVERN TEACKLE WALLIS

1816-1894

PRESIDENT

The first President of the Bar Association of Baltimore City was a poet, author, orator, linguist, statesman and perhaps the foremost Maryland attorney in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Severn Teackle Wallis was born in Baltimore on September 8, 1816. After graduation from St. Mary's College in Baltimore in 1832, he began the study of law in the office of William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States from 1817 to 1829; following Wirt's death in 1834, Wallis completed his legal education with John Glenn, later a federal judge.

Admitted to the Maryland bar in 1837, Wallis devoted his leisure to the study of Spanish, became a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid and participated in the founding of the Maryland Historical Society in 1844. He toured Spain in 1847 and again in 1849, the latter occasion on an official mission for the American government to examine Spanish claims to public lands in Florida.

In local matters, Wallis championed civil service reform in government prior to the Civil War, a dream that was not realized until some years after his death. At various times throughout his career, he served as Provost of Regents of the University of Maryland and President of the Boards of Trustees of the Peabody Institute and Maryland Historical Society.

Despite his sympathies with the South, Wallis was opposed to the dissolution of the Union. After the fall of Fort Sumter early in 1861, Wallis used his oratorical prowess in an attempt to prevent violence

from breaking out in Baltimore, where secessionist sentiments ran high. When a Baltimore mob clashed with troops of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment travelling through the city on their way to Virginia on April 19, 1861, Wallis was among a group of distinguished citizens who pleaded with President Lincoln not to send further troops through Baltimore.

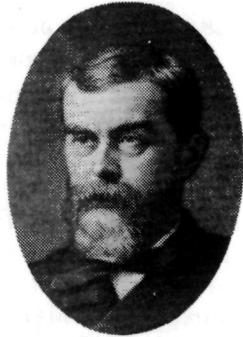
As a member of the Maryland Legislature meeting in Frederick during the federal occupation of Annapolis, Wallis opposed Maryland's secession from the Union, urging that the General Assembly had no power to authorize such a course. Following the Legislature's adjournment in May, 1861, federal authorities began rounding up prominent Marylanders associated with the Southern cause. Wallis himself was arrested in September, without a warrant, and taken without a hearing, first to Fort McHenry, later to Fortress Monroe, thence to Fort Lafayette in New York and finally to Fort Warren in Boston, where he remained in prison until November, 1862.

He frequently appeared as counsel in important cases before the U.S. Supreme Court and Maryland Court of Appeals.

He was one of the wittiest men of his day, his wit often finding expression during the trial of cases in court. In a fire insurance case, the names of three insurance examiners, Thomas, Ryland and Crenshaw, recurred so often that Colonel Henry Kyd Douglas, one of the attorneys in the case, was provoked into exclaiming: "The repetition of those names has no more bearing upon this case than if they were the names of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego!" "Well," replied Mr. Wallis, "what better witnesses could you ask in a fire claim?"

Mr. Wallis also possessed a serious side. He was one of the city's foremost men of letters. His poems include "The Blessed Hand," written in honor of a "Southern Relief Fair" held in Baltimore after the Civil War; "A Prayer for Peace", written at the height of the war in 1863; and "In Fort Warren". He was the author of two books on Spain and a number of orations.

He died in Baltimore on April 11, 1894 at the age of seventy-seven, the most highly respected member of the Baltimore Bar.



ARCHIBALD STIRLING, JR. (1832-1892)
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

It was upon the motion of Archibald Stirling, Jr. that Charles S. Taylor was admitted to the U.S. District Court in June, 1877 as the first black attorney to practice within the territorial limits of Maryland. Mr. Stirling was then serving as U.S. District Attorney, one in a long list of official positions he held with distinction, including State Senator, member of the House of Delegates, State's Attorney and City Counselor. He came from a wealthy family of merchants and financiers. His father was Archibald Stirling, Jr., (1798-1888) at one time the President of the Savings Bank of Baltimore. He graduated from Princeton with honors and read law in the office of John H.B. Latrobe. In politics, he was originally a Whig, then a member of the American party, and during the Civil War a strong supporter of the Union. He served as a member of the Convention that drafted the State Constitution of 1864. After the war he was a leader in Republican circles and was appointed U.S. District Attorney by President Grant in 1869, a position he held through five administrations until President Cleveland replaced him in 1886. He died on May 31, 1892 shortly after his sixtieth birthday. His brother was Yates Stirling, Commodore in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War.

DANIEL M. THOMAS (1827-1913)

TREASURER

At the time the Bar Association was founded, Daniel M. Thomas had been serving for ten years as Master in Chancery to the Supreme Bench by appointment of the judges. He was born at the family's ancestral home near West River in Anne Arundel County on March

15, 1827. He graduated in 1846 from St. John's College in Annapolis and read law there in the office of Cornelius McLean. After his admission to the Bar, he practiced law in Annapolis for several years before coming to Baltimore where he was associated in practice with James Mason Campbell, son-in-law of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. There he met Bernard Carter, another founder of the Bar Association, who was also working in Mr. Campbell's office at the time. He rose steadily to the top of the equity bar until he was appointed to the position of Master. The following account of his appointment is quoted from his obituary that appeared in the Maryland State Bar Transactions after his death on April 16, 1913:

"Shortly after the election of new judges under the Constitution of 1867, it was felt by the Supreme Bench that in matters affecting the property of infants and in divorce proceedings it was essential for the proper administration of justice that there should be an officer of the court to scrutinize the pleadings and evidence in such cases with a care which it would be impossible for a judge, in the time at his disposal, to bestow. The functions of the proposed officer were similar to those of the master in English courts but, since there was no statutory warrant for the appointment of a master, it was determined to appoint an additional auditor and add to his title the words "and master" so as to indicate the character of his duties. Without his knowledge Mr. Thomas was chosen by the Bench to fill this office and he alone performed its duties for about eight years, after which he shared them with another master until his death. He thus held this important post for some forty-five years and during all this time he discharged its obligations with sound and accurate learning, with unwearying industry and with constant faithfulness. He was like a father to the younger members of the Bar who, in their inexperience in chancery pleading and practice, were liable to err. He chastened them, if necessary, with a firm but kindly hand, and his chastenings yielded good fruit.



JUDGE EDWARD DUFFY (1831-1892)
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Edward Duffy was the first Republican elected to the Supreme Bench, the result of the successful "New Judge Movement" of 1882. He studied law in the office of James Mason Campbell and was admitted to the Bar in 1851. He gained stature as an authority on equity jurisprudence and real property law. But it was a criminal case early in his career that brought him the most notoriety.

The trial of Henry Gambrill for the murder of Baltimore Police Officer Benjamin Benton was a *cause celebre* in 1858. The city was then known as "Mobtown", its reputation as violent as that of Chicago in the 1920's. Duffy was brought into the case as a special prosecutor to assist the State's Attorney. His closing argument to the jury was reported in the *Baltimore Sun* of November 5, 1858:

". . . The law of murder was briefly cited, and Mr. Duffy closed by referring to the deplorable condition of this community at this time. Gangs of armed ruffians roamed about the streets, and struck down old men with impunity — old men had been knocked down and inhumanly beaten at their very doors, in the presence of their wives and children . . . — peaceable citizens slaughtered on their own hearth stones — and the honest, faithful officer, whilst in the act of protecting citizens from these outrages, wantonly murdered. He felt satisfied that the jury in this case would tell these outlaws that till they ceased their practices, they would hang them up till their putrid carcasses shut out the light of the very sun. If the jury had reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, they would send him away as free as the winds of heaven. That the jury would have no such doubt he felt quite certain.

It was said that thirty-thousand people witnessed the hanging of Gambrill and two other convicts, Cropps and Corry, who had gone out and killed another policeman after Gambrill was convicted.

Judge Duffy was a close friend of Enoch Pratt and served as one of the first trustees of his famous library. He died on July 1, 1892 at the age of sixty-one. His eldest son, Henry, served as a Judge on the Supreme Bench from 1909 to 1926.



JOHN P. POE (1836-1909)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

When the Bar Association was founded, John Prentiss Poe had just completed the first volume of his monumental treatise on Pleading and Practice, based upon his lectures at the University of Maryland where he served for many years as Dean of the Law School. Still a mainstay of the local profession, a sixth edition was rewritten by the late Harry M. Sachs, Jr., Master in Chancery of the Supreme Bench.

Mr. Poe's father was Neilson Poe (1809-1884), Judge of the Orphans Court and second cousin of the immortal poet, Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849). The Judge and the Poet each married half-sisters, the latter marrying Virginia Clemm and the former, Josephine Clemm.

While studying law, Mr. Poe worked for a year and a half as Bar Librarian, until his admission to the Bar on August 22, 1857, his twenty-first birthday. He codified the laws of Maryland and ordinances of the City Council. He held many public offices, including School Commissioner, State Senator and City Solicitor. In 1899, he was elected President of the Bar Association of Baltimore City. He was Attorney General of Maryland from 1891 to 1895. He delivered one of the principal addresses at the dedication of the Court House on January 8, 1900. One of the most powerful politicians in the State

Democratic Party, his conservative opinions found their way into more than one platform.

He was the father of nine children. All six of his sons went to Princeton, his old alma mater, where they became football stars. His son and namesake became a soldier of fortune and was killed in France in 1915 while serving with the famous kilted Black Watch regiment. Another son, Edgar Allan Poe, served as Attorney General of Maryland.



ARTHUR GEORGE BROWN (1842-1925)

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

Arthur George Brown was truly a child of the law. He was the eldest surviving son of Judge George William Brown, who married Clara Maria Brune, the sister of his law partner, Frederick William Brune. At the time the Bar Association was founded, the law firm of Brown and Brune established in 1838, was the oldest in Baltimore. He read law with his father and uncle after graduating from the College of Saint James in Hagerstown and was admitted to the bar in 1865. As a young attorney he specialized in corporation and admiralty law and taught admiralty at the University of Maryland. He practiced before the Interstate Commerce Commission and won several important decisions that preserved favorable rail rates for Baltimore. He served as President of the Board of Law Examiners, President of the Maryland Club, and a trustee of Johns Hopkins University and the College of Saint James. He married Mary Eliza Alricks (1844-1921) on June 18, 1874 by whom he had two children, Horatio (1875-1926) and Clara Brune (Mrs. Robert E. Lee Marshall) (1878-1969).



BERNARD CARTER (1834-1912)

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

Bernard Carter was born in Prince George's County on June 20, 1834, descended from the Carters of Virginia and the Calverts of Maryland. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from St. James' College, Washington County in 1852 and 1855 respectively. He studied law in the office of Chief Judge Parker of New Hampshire and at Harvard graduating with an LL.B. in 1855. Admitted to the Maryland Bar the following year, he became associated with James Mason Campbell, a noted Baltimore attorney and son-in-law of Chief Justice Taney of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was defeated for State's Attorney of Baltimore in 1861 and also lost when he ran for Attorney General of Maryland in 1864. In the meantime, however, he pursued a very successful career as counsel for some of the largest corporations in the state, including the United Railway and Electric Company, Northern Central Railroad and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland. He served as a member of the convention which drafted the Constitution of Maryland in 1867. He was a spokesman for reform and supported the New Judge Movement in 1882. He was City Solicitor from 1883 to 1889. In 1894 he accepted an honorary Doctorate of Laws from Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. From 1895 until his death, he served as Provost of the University of Maryland, succeeding Severn Teackle Wallis. He died on June 13, 1912 while vacationing at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island. At his death, he was the acknowledged dean of the Maryland Bar.

JACOB I. COHEN (1841-1920)

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

Jacob Cohen was a member of the famous Baltimore family that stood at the head of Jewish society in the nineteenth century. He was born on November 6, 1841, the son of David I. and Harriett Cohen. He was educated at private schools and the University of Maryland School of Law. He began his law career in the office of Severn Teackle Wallis before opening his own office. He was a specialist in corporation law. He died on January 22, 1920 and was buried in the family cemetery on West Saratoga Street near Carrollton Avenue.



JOHN JOHNSTON DONALDSON (1850-1916)

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

John J. Donaldson was the son of another eminent attorney, Thomas N. Donaldson (1815-1877). Their careers were strikingly similar. Both served as counsel to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad (later the Pennsylvania Railroad). Both served in the Maryland Legislature. The younger Donaldson was a classical scholar, well-versed in literature, philosophy and history. He lectured at the University of Maryland Law School and once served as President of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute. In 1891-92, he succeeded John K. Cowen as President of the Bar Association of Baltimore City.

Mr. Donaldson practiced law out of an office on St. Paul Street and lived in a townhouse at 1033 North Calvert Street. He owned a country home near Relay, a large mansion known as "Prospect Hill" so named because it stood on a tall summit in the midst of a forest. It was there that he died on November 19, 1916.



THOMAS WILLIAM HALL (1833-1901)

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

Major Hall received his law degree from the University of Virginia and served for three years as librarian of the Bar Library before he was admitted to practice in Baltimore in 1854. As editor of the "Baltimore Daily Exchange" and "The South", his criticism of the Lincoln Administration at the start of the Civil War led to his arrest as a secessionist and his subsequent imprisonment for fourteen months. Upon his release from Fort Warren in Boston in November, 1862, he went to Richmond and enlisted in the Confederate army. He rose to the rank of Major and saw action at Port Hudson, Chickamauga, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. After Appomattox, he stayed with relatives in Alabama where he raised cotton for two years.

Major Hall returned home to Baltimore after the present State Constitution abolished the requirement that former Confederates swear an oath of loyalty to the Union in order to practice law or hold office. He worked on the editorial board of the "Baltimore Sun" from 1870 to 1882, served as City Solicitor from 1878 to 1883, and taught law at the University of Maryland, where he served on the board of regents. Originally a sole practitioner, he and Colonel Charles Marshall formed the partnership of Marshall and Hall. He helped edit the papers of the late Severn Teackle Wallis and had withdrawn from active practice when he died on July 5, 1901.



EDWARD OTIS HINKLEY (1824-1896)

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

Mr. Hinkley was the son of another famous attorney, Edward Hinkley (1790-1854), who was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, graduated from Harvard and came to Baltimore in 1815. He was admitted to the Bar two years later and opened a law office on Charles Street north of Fayette on the present site of One Charles Center. His son, the subject of this sketch, was born on January 6, 1824, admitted to practice twenty-one years later and joined the family firm then known as Edward Hinkley & Son. His brother, Willard Hall Hinkley, was later admitted as well. John T. Morris joined the firm in 1849 which, after the death of the founder five years later became known as Hinkley & Morris. Thomas J. Morris, who became Judge of the U.S. District Court just before the Bar Association was founded, went to work for the firm in 1860. Mr. Hinkley's own son, John, entered the office in 1888.

In 1878, Edward Otis Hinkley helped found the American Bar Association and became its first secretary, a position which he held for fifteen years. He was the seventh President of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, his term covering the years 1885-86. Partly through his efforts, the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals were created in 1891. After his death in Baltimore on July 13, 1896, he was eulogized by Judge Morris, his protégé:

"In the death of Mr. Hinkley, we feel most keenly that our profession of the law has lost a distinguished member, who for over fifty years has zealously striven in every way to dignify and

elevate it. He has dignified it by exhibiting in the practice of law the highest type of integrity, fidelity, learning and wisdom; he has elevated it through his lifelong efforts to improve the law by necessary legislation, to simplify its processes, to remodel the rules of court, and by the books he has published, and by the students he has zealously directed in their studies and stimulated by his precepts and instructions. Many of these things he undertook almost alone — before the organization of the Bar Association, or of our excellent law school. In all his life work Mr. Hinkley set before him the highest ideals, and earnestly strove to live up to them. His scorn of any deviation from the strictest integrity, his love of thoroughness and accuracy, his belief that nothing but the most faithful and exact performance of every duty was to be tolerated, made him an inspiration and a noble example to many young men who, from year to year, were students in his office, no one of whom could possibly know him without being a better man and a more worthy lawyer.”

GEORGE CARTER MAUND (1828-1884)

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

George C. Maund was born on December 18, 1828 at Aldie, Loudon County, Virginia. His father, Thomas Martin Maund (1794-1838), a neighbor and friend of President Monroe, brought him to Baltimore when the elder Maund came here to edit a newspaper called the “Commercial Chronicle” in 1819. His grandmother was Harriet Lucy Carter of Nominy Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia. He graduated from the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg after reading law in the office of John Glenn. Mr. Maund engaged in private practice and was elected to a term as State’s Attorney for Baltimore City. He served in the Maryland Senate but was defeated by Robert M. McLane for a seat in Congress in the 1880 election. After his death on May 16, 1884, the following eulogy appeared in the local press:

“He was an amiable and genial gentleman, exceedingly popular with all his acquaintances and greatly beloved and respected in the social circle in which he moved. In political life he was a Republican, and was several times honored by that party with appointments and elections to office, and with nominations for most important places. As a lawyer he stood deservedly high for his ability and erudition, but particularly for

that nice sense of decorum and inflexible integrity which distinguished him in all his professional dealings. His death will be sincerely regretted."

ROBERT D. MORRISON (1830-1894)

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

Robert Dighton Morrison was the son of an Irish immigrant who settled in Wheeling, then a city in Virginia, and amassed a fortune in the iron industry. The elder Morrison sent his son to Baltimore at the age of thirteen to work in a pharmacy in preparation for a career in medicine, but Robert enlisted in the army during the Mexican War which ended before he could be sent to the scene of the combat. After spending several years at West Point with the Army Corps of Engineers, he returned to Baltimore and read law in the office of James Malcom, and later that of Benjamin C. Barroll, who paid him a salary of \$100 a year. After his admission to the Bar in 1852, he made for himself a reputation as an able lawyer and numbered many corporations among his clientele. He served as City Solicitor from 1867 to 1872. In politics, he supported movements for reform. He represented Mr. Wallis in contesting the election of Charles J. M. Gwynn as Attorney General of Maryland in 1875. In 1889 he formed a partnership with Howard Munnikuysen, Nicholas P. Bond and his son, J. Wilbur Morrison under the name of Morrison, Munnikuysen and Bond. He died of a stroke at his home in Waverly at the age of sixty-three on November 23, 1894.



JOHN H. B. LATROBE (1803-1891)

INCORPORATOR

John Hazelhurst Boneval Latrobe was born in Philadelphia on May 4, 1803, the son of Benjamin Latrobe (1764-1820) who supervised the construction of the U.S. Capitol from 1803-1811 and designed the

Roman Catholic Cathedral in Baltimore in 1806. As a child living in Washington, D.C., John Latrobe came into contact with Henry Clay and Francis Scott Key. As a young man, he attended Georgetown College and West Point, where he became a cadet at the age of fourteen. He left West Point in his fourth year at the top of his class because of financial difficulties stemming from his father's death. Returning to Baltimore, he became a law student in the office of his father's friend, Robert Goodloe Harper, son-in-law of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. He was admitted to the Bar in May of 1824 without an examination, having been passed by a committee on the basis of a legal opinion he had composed. A member of the Maryland militia, he was a participant in ceremonies during the farewell visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to Baltimore in 1824. In 1825, Latrobe led the movement which resulted in the founding of the Maryland Institute. He was counsel to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from its incorporation in 1827 until his death. An original incorporator of the Maryland Historical Society, he served for many years as its President and Vice President. A meeting between Mr. Latrobe and Samuel F.B. Morse in 1846 led to the incorporation of the Western Telegraph Company and the Magnetic Telegraph Company, forerunners of the Western Union.

He was a leader in the movement to repatriate freed slaves to Africa as an alternative to slavery prior to the Civil War; as President of the American Colonization Society from 1853 until his death, he was influential in obtaining approximately \$250,000 from the Maryland Legislature over a period of years for the project.

A supporter of Andrew Jackson, Latrobe nonetheless admired Henry Clay and was a warm friend of Daniel Webster. He met Davy Crockett in 1833 and was less than impressed with the latter's roughhewn frontier style. Also in 1833, Latrobe's residence on Mulberry Street (which still stands across from the church his father designed) was the site of the judging of a literary contest sponsored by the *Baltimore Saturday Visitor*, in which a then-unknown author named Edgar Allan Poe first gained public notice.

Latrobe himself was an artist, specializing in water color landscapes. The scenes he captured on canvas of the land beyond the Mississippi are not only artistically noteworthy, but historically so.

An early advocate of public municipal parks, he served as President and a member of the Park Commission which purchased Druid Hill Park for the city in 1860. Latrobe himself designed the entrance to the park on Madison Avenue.

In 1846, John H. B. Latrobe applied for and received a patent for a new kind of stove which rapidly gained popularity across the country. Several years after his death, an estimated 300,000 Latrobe Stoves were heating American homes. Latrobe avoided publicity as the stove's inventor, fearful lest it damage his reputation as a lawyer.

In 1876, he was a commissioner from Maryland for the Centennial Celebration of the United States at Philadelphia.

On September 11, 1891, death came to this soldier, lawyer, poet, traveler, painter, inventor, philanthropist, historian and author, whose family motto was "Tutta si fa" — "Nothing is impossible."



JOHN K. COWEN (1844-1904)

INCORPORATOR

John Kissig Cowen was the famous attorney who came to this City from Ohio in 1872 to become counsel to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and later served as its President and Receiver. He graduated from Princeton in 1866 where he had made the acquaintance of Robert Garrett, a classmate whose position with the railroad later prompted Cowen's move here. He was admitted to the bar in Canton, Ohio after an examination conducted by William McKinley, future President of the United States. In 1882 he supported the "New Judge Movement" as an independent Democrat, although he always voted Democratic in national elections. During 1890-91, he served as President of the Baltimore Bar Association. He was elected to Congress in 1894 over his opponent, Robert H. Smith. He was an exceptional attorney and one of the leaders of his profession at the time of his death on April 26, 1904.

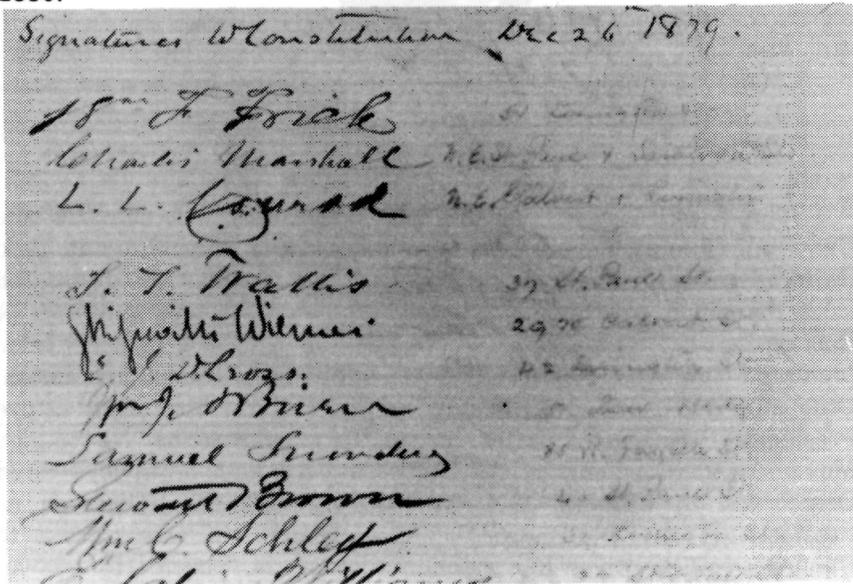


Appendix I

BALTIMORE ATTORNEYS IN 1880

Those who joined the Bar Association signed a ledger which contained the constitution and by-laws. The book, now crumbling from age, contains the signatures of nearly every member since the first and reveals that by the end of 1880, the total membership numbered nearly two hundred. The following roll of attorneys is based upon a list in *Wood's 1880 Baltimore Directory*.

The addresses that appear below reflect the antiquated system used to number buildings in Baltimore before 1887. The second address after each name represents the attorney's residence. Stars denote attorneys who joined the Bar Association during the year 1880.



Signatures of the first members of the Bar Association of Baltimore City. Beside each name is the office address.

- *Addison, A. Merrill, 52 n Calvert
 Adreon, Harrison, 23 n Calvert
 *Albert, Talbot J., 47 Lexington
 Alexander, Julian J., 52 Lexington
 (Linthicum & Alexander)
 Allston, Joseph Blyth, 32 St. Paul
 Anderson, Harry, 86 n Charles
 Anderson, William H.H., 37 Lexington
 *Applegarth, Rufus W., 19 Hollins, 23 n
 Calvert
 *Archer, Henry W. of R., 47 Lexington
 Armstrong, John A., 19 Cathedral
 Arthur, H.T., 167 n Paca
 Audoun, Joseph H., 10 Law building, dw
 n.w. cor Broadway & Monument
 Audoun, Milton W., 10 Law building, dw
 n.w. cor Broadway & Monument
 *Baer, Thomas S., 49 Lexington
 Baird, Cornelius, E., 60 w Fayette
 Baldwin, O.P., jr., Waverly
 *Baldwin, R.W., 39 Lexington
 *Baldwin, Robert jr., Calvert & Fayette
 *Baltzell, Harry E., 49 Lexington
 Bannon, Michael, 32 St. Paul
 Barnes, John H., 366 e Baltimore
 Barnitz, Covington D., 71 w Fayette
 *Barrett, John jr., Teackle bldg, 6
 Courtland
 Barroll, Benjamin C., 23 Lexington
 Barroll, William B., 51 Lexington
 *Barton, Randolph, 29 n Calvert (Barton &
 Wilmer)
 Battee, Richard Ridgely, 5 St. Paul
 Bayless, William H., 17 St. Paul
 Beall, George T. jr., 15 St. Paul
 *Beasten, Charles jr., 48 St. Paul
 Bedford, John R.D., n.w. cor Lexington
 and St. Paul (Bedford & Houlton,
 attorneys and conveyancers)
 Benson, Oregon R., 63 w Fayette
 *Benzinger, Frederick F., 19 Law bldg.
 Benzing, Harry M., 19 Law bldg.
 Bernard, Richard, 41 n Charles
 *Bevan, H. Cranwell, 49 Lexington
 Bevan, Thomas H., 155 w Lanvale
 *Bevans, Edgar S., 5 St. Paul
 Billingslea, L.L., 51½ St. Paul
 Bitting, C.C. jr., 21 Lexington
 *Blakistone, T. Wallis, 45 Lexington
 *Bonaparte, Charles J., 1 St. Paul
 Bond, E.J., 39 Lexington dw 427 n Mount
 Bond, George W., Teackle bldg.
 *Bond, G. Morris, 40 Lexington (Bond &
 Tidy
 Booker, Winfield S., 247 George
 Boulding, Hutton L., 51 Lexington
 Bouldin, Randolph J., 51 Lexington
 Bowen, Jesse N., 51 Lexington
 Bowers, J.W. jr., 33 Lexington
 Bowie, W.W.W., 141 w Pratt
 Boyd, Joseph C., 123 w Biddle (Bradford
 & Boyd)
 Boylston, William Cloud, 35 St. Paul
 *Bradford, T. Kell, 29 n Calvert, 459 Eutaw
 Place (Bradford & Boyd)
 Brandau, Charles, 32½ St. Paul
 *Brantley, W.T. jr., 43 St. Paul
 *Brent, Robert F., 29 Lexington
 *Brickenstine, Lawrence C., 41 n Charles
 *Briscoe, David S., 41 St. Paul
 Brooke, Franklin E.P., 2 Courtland
 Brooks, Isaac jr., 42 Lexington
 Brooks, William Gray, 40 St. Paul
 *Brown, Arthur George, 40 St. Paul
 (Brown & Brune
 Brown, Charles W., 29 n Calvert
 Brown, David, 584 Lexington
 *Brown, Frederick J., 40 St. Paul (Brown &
 Brune)
 Brown, John P., 39 Lexington
 *Brown, Robert Riddell, 33 St. Paul
 *Brown, Sebastian, 53 St. Paul
 Brown, Stewart, 40 St. Paul (Brown &
 Brune)
 Browning, Warfield T., 38 Lexington
 Brundige, Thomas W., 32 St. Paul
 *Brune, F.W., 40 St. Paul (Brown & Brune)
 *Brune, William H. jr., 40 St. Paul (Brown
 & Brune)
 *Bryan, William Shepard, 52 n Calvert
 *Buchanan, James A., 27 n Calvert
 Buchanan, James H., 27 n Calvert
 *Buchanan, John Rowan, 43 Lexington
 Bump, Orlando F., 17 St. Paul
 Burgwyn, W.H.S., Calvert & Lexington
 Burleigh, Joseph B., 44 Lexington
 *Busey, William M., Fulton & Harlem av
 (Snowden & Busey)
 Butler, John J., 5 St. Paul
 Calwell, James S., 39 Lexington
 Campbell, John S., 115 Law bldg.
 Campbell, William F., asst. dep'y State's
 attorney, n w cor Calvert & Fayette
 *Carey, James jr., 38 St. Paul
 Carr, Alfred J., 60 w Fayette
 Carr, Wilson C.N., 7 Courtland (Carr &
 Leigh)
 Carroll, William S., over 24 n Charles
 Carson, John, 65 w Fayette
 *Carson, William Morris, 49 Lexington
 *Carter, Bernard, 6 Teackle bldg.
 Carter, John M., 40 St. Paul

Attorneys at Law.

(See pages 73 and 74.)

Messrs. BROWN & BRUNE,
 J. MORRISON HARRIS,
 SLINGLUFF & SLINGLUFF,
 And JAMES W. DENNY.

SEE PAGE 272.

REVERDY JOHNSON,

Counsellor at Law,

49 W. FAYETTE ST.,
 BALTIMORE.

I. NEVETT STEELE,

Counsellor at Law,

29 Lexington Street,
 BALTIMORE.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

Counsellor at Law,

ST. PAUL STREET,

Near Lexington,

BALTIMORE.

EDWIN HIGGINS,
 Attorney and Counsellor

AT LAW,

No. 21 N. CALVERT ST.,

MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.

PRACTICES IN THE STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the COUNTRY,
and promptly remitted.

GEO. M. GILL & JOHN GILL, Jr.

Attorneys at Law,

38 ST. PAUL STREET,

BALTIMORE.

CHARLES G. KERR,

Attorney and Counsellor

AT LAW,

49 W. FAYETTE STREET,

BALTIMORE.

ROBERT BALDWIN,

Attorney and Counsellor

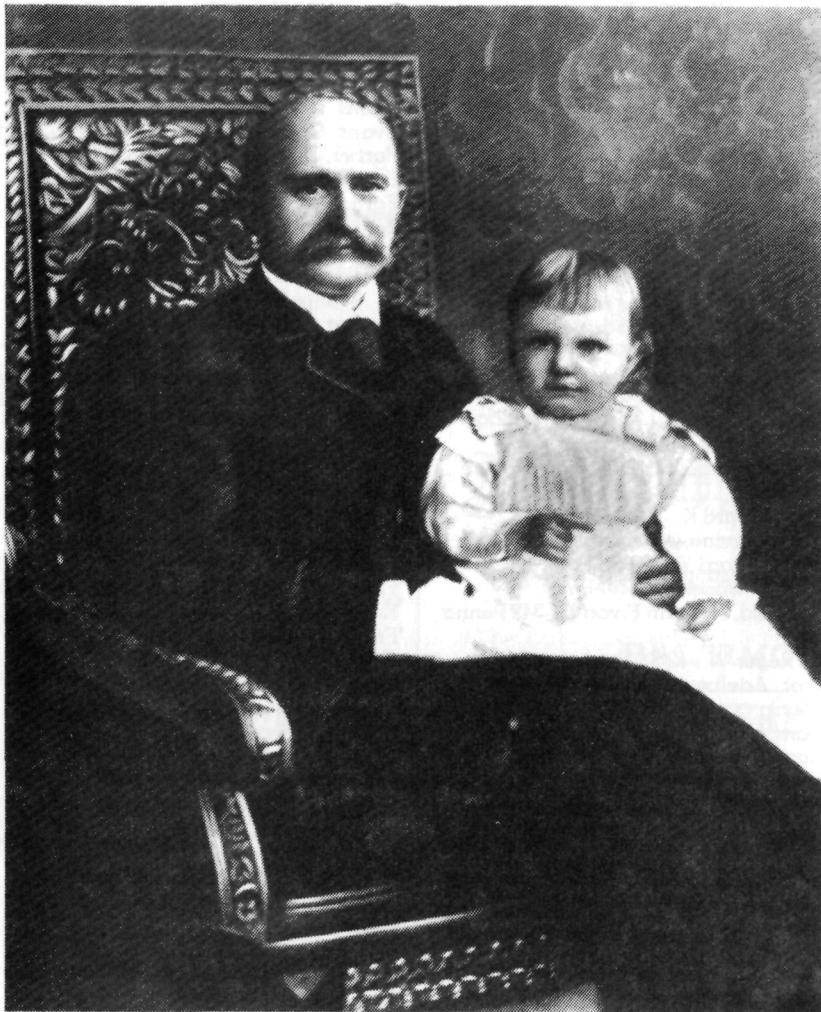
AT LAW,

COR. CALVERT AND FAYETTE STREETS,

Nat. Mechanic's Bank, }
 (Second Floor.) }

BALTIMORE.

- Cave, John W., 103 n Exeter
- *Chandler, George H., 41 Lexington
- Chilton, Harris J., Courtland & Lexington
- Clabaugh, H.M., 37 Lexington
- Clark, Edward I., 58 St. Paul
- *Clark, Frank P., 29 St. Paul
- Claude, Dennis, 31 St. Paul
- Clendinen, T.R., 82 w Fayette
- Coale, Edwin Brevitt, 53 St. Paul
- Coburn, George, 31 St. Paul
- Coe, Roderick D., 37 Lexington
- Cohen, Benjamin I., 49 Lexington
- *Cohen, Jacob I., 53 St. Paul
- Collins, William H., 34 St. Paul
- Colton, William, 39 Lexington
- *Conrad, L.L., Calvert & Lexington
- Cook, Fred C., 85 w Fayette
- Cowan, William H., 15 & 16 Law bldg.
- *Cowen, John K., 42 Lexington
- Cramer, George E., 28 St. Paul
- *Cross, Eben J.D., 42 Lexington
- *Cross, Richard K., 43 Lexington
- *Cross, W. Irvine, 42 Lexington
- Crowl, Edward W., 28 St. Paul
- Crowl, H. Webster, 28 St. Paul
- Crownfield, Herman F. von K., 342 Penna
av
- Cull, Roger W., 42 St. Paul
- Culver, Adelbert, over Natl. Mechanic
Bank
- Dallam, H. Clay, 51½ St. Paul
- *Dallam, William L., 21 n Calvert
- *Daniel, William, 21 n Calvert
- Daniels, William, Carrolton Hotel
- Dashiell, C.M., over Chesapeake Bank
- Davis, Edwin R., 16 St. Paul
- Davis, John C. jr., 48 Lexington
- Dawson, William H., 40 Lexington
- *Denmead, Adam, 31 Lexington
- *Dennis, J. Upshur, 51 w Fayette (Dennis
& Scott)
- *Denny, James W., 31 St. Paul
- *Ditty, C. Irving, 31 St. Paul
- *Dobbin, Robert A., 42 St. Paul
- Dobbin, Thomas M., 42 St. Paul
- Dobler, John J., 55 St. Paul
- *Donaldson, John J., 38 St. Paul
- Dorsey, T.B., 69 w Fayette
- *Duffy, Edward, 29 n Calvert
- Dulaney, H. Rozier, 36 St. Paul
- *DuVal, Gabriel, 37 St. Paul
- Duvall, J. Henry, 50 w Fayette
- Dyer, H. Page, 41 St. Paul
- Early, Eugene, 133 n High
- *Eichelberger, Edward C., 21 Lexington
- *Elliot, Thomas Ireland, 43 n Charles
- *Emmons, H.L. jr., 3 & 4 Law bldg.
- Emory, D.C.H., 47 St. Paul
- *Emory, D. Hopper, 47 St. Paul
- Emory, Wilmer, 49 St. Paul
- Evans, Alfred D., 26 n Calvert
- *Evans, Charles A., 49 w Fayette
- Farber, David, Barnums hotel
- Farber, Edwin J., 58 St. Paul
- Farnandis, Walter jr., 59 w Fayette
- Ferguson, J.D., 32 Law bldg. (Ferguson
& Hochheimer)
- Findlay, John V.L., St. James hotel
(Phelps & Findlay)
- Fischer, Louis C., 38 St. Paul
- Fisher, Howard M., 58 St. Paul
- *Fisher, William A., 39 Cathedral
(Marshall & Fisher)
- Flaherty, Edward T., 51 Lexington
- Forrester, Allen E., 693 Lexington
- *Fowler, David, 49 W. Fayette
- Fox, Henry W., 23 n Calvert
- France, Robert E., 7 s Caroline
- Frederick J. Stanley, 65 w Fayette
- Frick, J. Swan, 51 Lexington
- *Frick, William F., 51 Lexington
- Friese, Philip C., over 75 w Fayette
- *Fry, John W.H., 51 Lexington
- Gable, James H., 45 St. Paul
- *Gaither, George R. jr., over Nat.
Mechanics Bank
- Gaither, Harry C., 48 Lexington
- *Gans, Edgar H., dep'y State's attorney,
nw cor Calvert & Fayette
- Gallagher, J. Joseph, 32 St. Paul
- Garritee, Charles E., 21 Lexington
- George, Thomas I., 27 n Calvert
- George, William, 48 St. Paul
- *Gephart, W. Starr, 6 Teackle bldg.
- Gibson, Frank M., 53 St. Paul
- Gill, George M., 38 St. Paul
- Gill, John jr., 38 St. Paul
- *Gill, N. Rufus, 32 St. Paul
- *Gittings, Richard J., 40 Lexington
(Machen & Gittings)
- Gleeson, William E., 13 Lexington
- Glocker, Albert C., 83 w Fayette
- Glocker, Theodore, 483 w Fayette
- Gluck, William H., 44 n Charles
- Goodwin, C. Ridgely, 74 w Monument
(Goodwin & Culbreth)
- Gordon, Graham, 53 Lexington
- *Gordon, Randolph H., 42 St. Paul
- Gosnell, Frank, 31 Lexington
- *Gott, George R., 42 St. Paul (Gott &
Rhodes)
- Graff, E. Beatty, 27 n Calvert



Talbot J. Albert (1847-1919), Harvard 1868, a Baltimore attorney of 1880, grandfather of Charles T. Albert of the current Baltimore Bar. He is pictured holding one of his children.

- Graham, John V.L., 45 St. Paul
 Grasty, Thomas, 315 w Lanvale
 *Green, James B., 42 Lexington
 *Green, Melville G., 42 Lexington
 *Greenbaum, Daniel, 31 Lexington
 Greenway, George W., over
 Chesapeake Bank
 Griffin, Edwin J., 212 Eastern av, 56 s
 Collington av (Griffin & Sons)
 Griffin, R.S., 212 Eastern av, 56 s
 Collington av (Griffin & Sons)
 Griffin, Thomas W., 212 Eastern av, dw
 Patterson Park av and Pratt (Griffin &
 Sons)
 Griffiss, Edward, 19 Lexington
 Griffiss, John J., 6 Teackle bldg.
 Guest, George, 48 St. Paul
 Gunther, Ludolph W. jr., Spurrier ct
 *Gwinn, Charles J.M., over 43 St. Paul
 Hack, A.R., 51 St. Paul
 Hack, Frederick H., 51 St. Paul
 Hack, Oliver F., 5 Courtland
 Hall, R. Quincy, 15 Law bldg.
 *Hall, Thomas W., 48 St. Paul
 *Haman, B. Howard, 29 St. Paul
 *Hamilton, Richard, 35 Lexington
 *Hamilton, W. Campbell, 7 Courtland
 Hamilton, Richard, 35 Lexington, 82 Bank
 (Hamilton & Willis)
 *Hammond, William A., 32½ St. Paul
 Handy, John H., 8 Courtland
 Hanna, J. Leland, 46 St. Paul
 Hannibal, Henry, jr., 30 St. Paul
 Hanson, Murray, sw cor Fayette and St.
 Paul
 Harman, Samuel, 51 Lexington
 *Harris, J. Morrison, Spurrier ct
 *Harris, W. Hall, Spurrier ct
 *Hayes, Thomas G., 75 w Fayette
 Heighe, Frederick C. 40 Lexington
 Heighe, John M., 38 St. Paul
 Hennighausen, Louis T., 23 Lexington
 (Hennighausen & Smith), dw
 Waverly
 *Herzog, Charles, 21 Lexington
 Heuisler, Charles W., 43 Lexington
 Heuisler, Joseph S., 18 Law bldg.
 *Higgins, Edwin, 21 n Calvert
 *Hill, Charles E., 43 Lexington
 Hill, William J.B., St. Paul & Fayette
 *Hinkley, Edward Otis, 43 n Charles
 (Hinkley & Morris)
 Hirshberg, Lewis N., 21 n Calvert
 *Hobbs, Alex. H., 32 St. Paul
 *Hoblitzell, Fetter S., 23 Lexington
 Hochheimer, Lewis, 27 Courtland
 (Ferguson & Hochheimer)
 *Hoffman, William E., 75 W. Fayette
 *Hooper, George G., nw cor St. Paul &
 Lexington
 Hooper, Robert H., 25 Lexington
 Hopkins, Thomas A., 89 w Fayette
 Horsey, George C., 34 n Calvert
 Horstman, Charles A., w Woodberry
 *Horwitz, Benjamin F., 37 Lexington
 Horwitz, Orville, 58 St. Paul
 *Horwitz, Theophilus B., 25 Lexington
 *Hough, Samuel J., 29 St. Paul
 Houlton, Samuel C., nw cor Lexington & St.
 Paul (Bedford & Houlton)
 Howard, G.H., Washington, D.C.
 *Howard, McHenry, 41 Lexington
 Howard, Robertson, 45 Lexington
 *Hughes, Thomas, 42 St. Paul
 Hughes, William J.S., 25 McCulloh
 Hungerford, James, 396 Franklin
 Hyde, James, 116 n Exeter
 Ing, John H., 54½ w Fayette
 Inglis, John H., 389 w Lanvale
 Israel, Edward, 65 w Fayette
 *James, Henry A., 48 St. Paul
 Jamison, B.A., 38 Mulberry
 Johns, H.V.D., nw cor Lexington &
 Calvert
 Johnson, A. Morris, 47 St. Paul
 Johnson, Bradley T., 33 Lexington
 (Johnson & Poe)
 *Johnson, H. Edgar, 15 St. Paul
 Johnson, James W.C., 42 Lexington
 Johnson, John, 266 Myrtle av
 Johnson, Reuben D., 47 St. Paul (Veazey
 & Johnson) dw Howard co.
 Johnson, Reverdy jr., 43 St. Paul
 Johnston, Malcolm H., 31 St. Paul
 Jones, G.T., 45 Lexington
 Jones, George F., 16 n Washington
 Jones, I. Thomas, 32 St. Paul
 Jones, Isaac D., over Chesapeake Bank
 Johns, John Q.A., 40 Lexington
 Jones, Morris J., 15 St. Paul
 Jones, Robert Emmet, 31 n Calvert
 Jordan, Hanson P., 71 w Fayette
 Jordan, Rufus E., 71 w Fayette
 Jump, Alfred P., 65 w Fayette
 *Keene, John Henry jr., 50 w Fayette
 *Keene, Robert Goldsborough, 50 w
 Fayette
 Keerl, Thomas M., Lafayette av w of
 Fulton av
 Kelly, Francis X., 17 St. Paul

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No. 29 St. Paul Street,

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H. CLAY DALLAM,

Attorney at Law,

Office, Cor. St. Paul & Saratoga Sts.

BALTIMORE.

Practices in the Courts of BALTIMORE CITY, and
the Court of Appeals.

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Attorney at Law,

23 N. Calvert Street,

OFF. COURT HOUSE.

BALTIMORE.

Joseph S. Heuisler,

Charles W. Heuisler.

JOSEPH S. HEUISLER & SON,

Attorneys at Law

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

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ST. PAUL ST., **BALTIMORE.**

HENRY D. LONEY,

Attorney at Law,

Nat. Mechanics' Bank Building,

BALTIMORE.

Charles E. Phelps.

John V. L. Findlay.

PHELPS & FINDLAY,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 49 ST. PAUL ST.,

BALTIMORE.

G. MORRIS BOND.

J. B. TIDY, JR.

BOND & TIDY,

Attorneys & Counsellors

AT LAW,

42 N. CHARLES ST.,

NEEDLES' BUILDING.

JOHN C. KING,

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

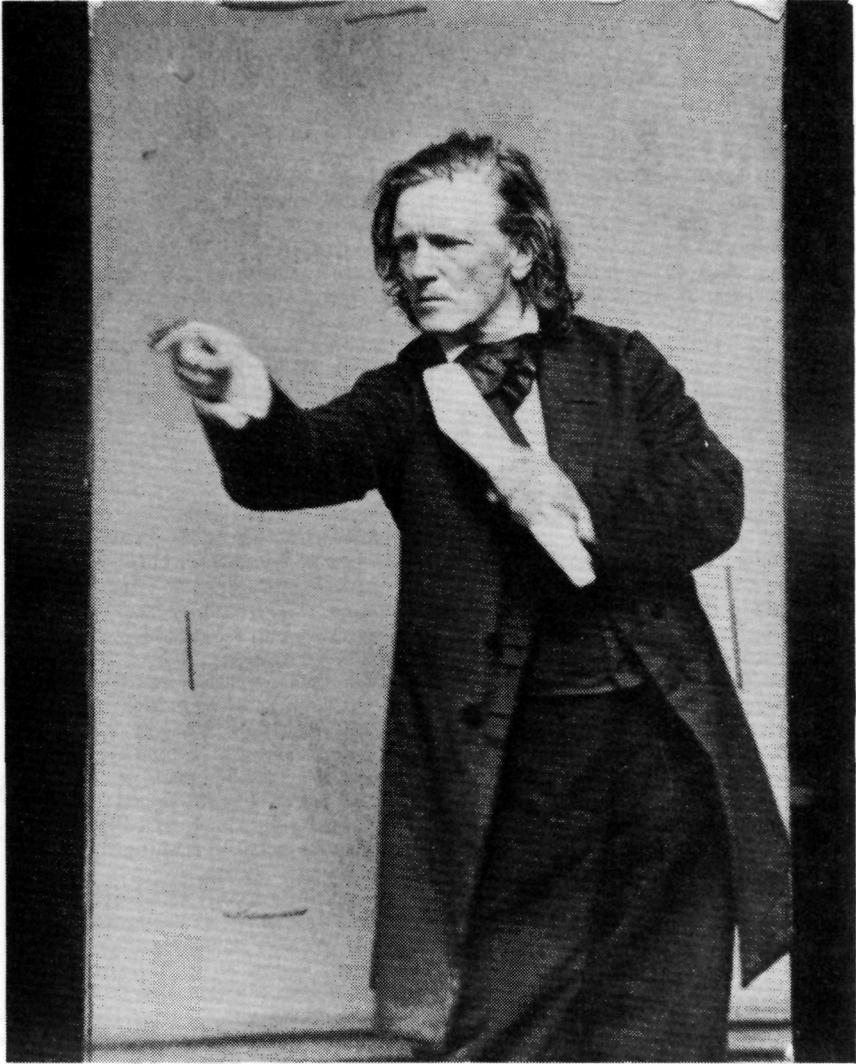
National Mechanics' Bank

BUILDING,

2d FLOOR.

BALTIMORE.

- Kenly, Gen. John R., 80 w Fayette
 *Kennard, Henry C., 37 St. Paul
 Kerr, Charles G., State's attorney, nw
 cor Fayette & Calvert
 Kimmell, William, 29 St. Paul
 *King, Adam E., 48 Lexington
 King, George W., 32 St. Paul
 *King, John C., se cor Fayette & Calvert
 Knott, A. Leo, 15 Teackle bldg.
 Kookogey, William P., 28 n Calvert
 Kreis, Joseph W., 11 Courthouse la
 *Kurtz, Benjamin, 43 Lexington
 Lanahan, Thomas M., 31 Lexington
 *Latrobe, John H.B., 27 St. Paul
 Latrobe, John H.B. jr., 29 St. Paul
 Latrobe, R. Stewart, 29 St. Paul
 Lawder, Samuel M., 187 Aisquith
 Lawrence, Richard H., Chicago
 *Leakin, J. Wilson, over 44 n Charles
 Leary, Cornelius L.L., 21 Lexington
 Leary, William J., 21 Lexington
 Leigh, Junius C., 68 w Centre (Carr &
 Leigh)
 Leist, Fred jr., 25 Lexington
 *Lemmon, J. Southgate, 45 Lexington
 Lingenfelder, Henry, 26 n Calvert
 Linthicum, Thales A., 52 Lexington
 (Linthicum & Alexander)
 *Lipscomb, John D., over National
 Mechanics Bank (Loney & Lipscomb)
 *Loney, Henry D., over National
 Mechanics Bank (Loney & Lipscomb)
 Long, Sydney C., 5 St. Paul
 *Machen, Arthur W., 40 Lexington
 (Machen & Gittings) dw 97 w
 Monument
 *Mackall, Thomas B., 48 St. Paul
 Machenzie, Thomas jr., 49 St. Paul
 *Mann, Harry E., 28 St. Paul
 Marine, William M., 26 n Calvert
 *Marshall, Charles, cor St. Paul &
 Saratoga (Marshall & Fisher)
 *Mason, John T. (R.), Calvert & Lexington
 Mason, John T. jr., Calvert & Lexington
 Mathews, R. Stockett, 46 Lexington
 *Maund, George C., 80 w Fayette
 *May, George, Calvert & Lexington
 *Mayer, Lewis, 31 Lexington
 McAllister, Robert A., 95 s Broadway
 McCaull, John A., Barnums Hotel
 McClure, James A.L., 51 w Fayette
 McColgan, James, 41 Lexington
 (McColgan & Taafe)
 McCurley, Isaac, 49 St. Paul
 McCurley, Jas. of Jas., 15 St. Paul
 McElroy, James W., 31 Lexington
 McFadden, John A., 34 St. Paul
 *McFarland, C. Dodd, 39 Lexington
 *McGlone, John T., 29 n Calvert
 McGraw, John B., 1 St. Paul
 McKaig, Thomas I., 49 n Carey
 *MaKaig, Thomas I. jr., 5 cor Calvert &
 Fayette (McKaig & Munnikhuysen)
 *McLane, James L., 43 St. Paul
 McLane, Robert M., 43 St. Paul
 McLean, George W., 34 n Calvert
 McMakin, Charles, W., 6 Teackle bldg.
 *McSherry, George Allen, 45 Lexington
 *McSherry, Richard M., 45 Lexington, dw
 62 Franklin
 Meredith, Charles P., 34 n Calvert
 *Merrick, William M., 17½ Lexington
 Merryman, Joseph P., 68 w Fayette
 Meyer, John F., se cor Calvert & Fayette
 Middleton, John A., 29 n Calvert
 Milholland, Arthur V., 32 St. Paul
 *Mister, Beverly W., 21 n Calvert
 Mitchell, John G., 32 St. Paul
 Mitchell, Noble L., 49 St. Paul
 Mitchener, William A., 11 North
 *Moale, I. Gorham, 49 St. Paul
 Monroe, D. Eldridge, 19 Lexington
 Montague, J.D., 4 Rialto bldg.
 *Moore, Benjamin P., 47 St. Paul
 Moore, William H., 40 Lexington
 Morris, John T., 43 n Charles (Hinkley &
 Morris)
 *Morrison, Robert D., 5 Spurrier ct
 Mount, Paul W., 53 Lexington
 *Mullin, Michael A., 37 Lexington
 *Munnikhuysen, Howard, nw Calvert &
 Fayette (McKaig & Munnikhuysen),
 dw 275 n Charles
 *Musselman, Amos F., 21 Lexington
 Nash, Charles W., 45 Lexington
 Neale, William B., 33 Lexington
 Nelson, George, 40 St. Paul (Taylor &
 Nelson), dw 178 Mosher
 Newell, George R., 33 Lexington
 Newman, Littleton P.D., 25 Lexington
 Norris, Henry C.B., 6 St. Paul
 Norris, William H., 186 n Charles
 *O'Brien, William J., 5 Law bldg.
 *Packard, Joseph jr., 29 n Calvert
 (Venable & Packard)
 Paul, D. 'Arcy, 48 St. Paul
 Pennington, W.C., over 54 Lexington
 Perkins, E.H. jr., 110 St. Paul
 *Phelps, Charles E., 49 St. Paul (Phelps &
 Findlay)
 Philpot, George, 36 St. Paul
 Pinkney, W.S., 34 n Calvert



William P. ("Billy") Preston (1811-1880), Baltimore's foremost criminal lawyer of his day, striking a pose from his argument "in the case of State vs. Bell et al. at Westminster, Md., 7 June 1865."

- Pitts, J. Glenn, 45 Lexington
 Pleasants, Samuel S., 33 Lexington
 *Poe, Charles, 49 Lexington
 Poe, Neilson, ne cor Lexington & St. Paul
 *Poe, John P., 33 Lexington (Johnson & Poe)
 Polk, Lucius C., 25 n Calvert
 *Pollard, James, 42 St. Paul
 *Porter, George H., 45 St. Paul
 *Porter, William F., 42 St. Paul
 Poultney, Evan, 63 Mount Vernon pl
 Pressman, Benjamin C., 31 n Calvert
 Pressman, Thomas, 20 Second
 Preston, J. Alexander, 19 Lexington
 Preston, J. Harry, 97 St. Paul
 *Preston, John F., 53 Lexington
 Preston, William P., 173 n Calvert
 *Price, Benjamin, 29 St. Paul
 Pullman, George H., 8 Jackson
 *Randall, John Knapp, 48 St. Paul
 Randolph, Innes, Lexington & Calvert
 Ratcliffe, Daniel & Son, 5 Courtland
 Rayner, G. W., 51 Lexington
 Rayner, Isidor, 51 Lexington
 Rayner, William S., 51 Lexington
 Read, D. W., 35 St. Paul, dw 48 Lexington
 *Reardon, G. Evett, ne cor Lexington & St. Paul
 *Reese, D. Meredith, 23 Lexington
 *Reese, E. Shriver, 31 w Fayette
 Reynolds, Luther M., 3 Courtland
 *Reynolds, William, 1 St. Paul
 Rhodes, Charles C., 42 St. Paul (Gott & Rhodes)
 *Riall, Ernest, 29 St. Paul
 Ridgely, Charles W., 34 St. Paul
 Ridgely, Lot W., nw cor Lexington & St. Paul
 *Ritchie, Albert, 25 Lexington
 Roberts, Edward, Charles & Lexington
 Roberts, Horace E., 6 St. Paul
 Roberts, William T., 34 St. Paul
 *Robertson, Alexander H., 55 Saratoga
 Robinson, Lewis H., se cor Bank & Broadway
 Rodgers, R.S., 40 St. Paul
 Rogers, Alex M., U.S. Courthouse, 67 St. Paul
 *Rogers, Robert Lyon, 50 w Fayette
 Rosenheim, Benjamin, 74 w Fayette
 Rosenthal, Jacob S., 51 Lexington
 Ross, John R., 3 Courtland
 Rothenbiller, Joseph, 8 Barnes
 Rowland, William, 65 w Fayette
 Ruddell, Thomas C., 28 n Calvert
 Rusk, H. Welles, 19 Lexington
 Rutter, Charles W., Teackle bldg., 6 Courtland
 Salmon, Edward W., Lexington & North
 Savage, George, 29 St. Paul (Savage & Semmes)
 Scharf, J. Thomas, 302 n Stricker
 Schley, W. Lewis, Calvert & Lexington
 *Schley, William C., 31 Lexington
 Schmitz, Henry, 21 n Calvert
 Schmucker, Samuel D., 43 Lexington (Schmucker & Whitelock)
 Scott, John jr., 51 w Fayette (Dennis & Scott)
 Semmes, John E., 150 McCulloh (Savage & Semmes)
 Seth, Joseph B., 22 St. Paul
 *Seth, T. Alex, 28 St. Paul
 *Sharp, Abraham, 35 Lexington
 *Sharp, George M., 47 Lexington
 Shipley, J. Sellman, 3 Courtland
 Shirk, Henry jr., ne cor St. Paul & Saratoga
 Shott, Jacob K., 50 w Fayette
 Shriver, C.C., ne cor Lexington & Calvert
 Shryock, R. Fuller, 40 St. Paul
 Simpson, John W., 39 Lexington
 *Simpson, Winfield M., 1 St. Paul
 Skipper, John W., 250 n Gay
 Slingluff, C. Bohn, 33 Lexington (Slingluff & Slingluff)
 Slingluff, Fielder C., 33 Lexington (Slingluff & Slingluff)
 Smith, A. Crawford, 52 Lexington
 Smith, Henry C.A., 86 Park av (Hennighausen & Smith)
 Smith, J.B.H., 185 n Charles
 Smith, James H., Woodberry
 Smith, Robert H., 51 St. Paul
 *Smith, Robert T., 87 w Fayette
 *Smith, Victor, Calvert & Fayette
 *Smith, Willoughby N., 28 St. Paul
 *Snowden, Samuel, 85 w Fayette (Snowden & Busey)
 Snowden, Philip M. & Co., 83 w Fayette
 Snyder, John J., 136 w Madison
 Solecki, I.A., 34 n Calvert
 *Spamer, C. Augustus E., 43 n Charles
 Spence, Carroll, 241 St. Paul
 *Sprigg, Carroll, 42 Lexington
 *Stanley, Charles H., 29 Lexington
 State's Attorney's office, nw cor Fayette & Calvert
 *Steele, I. Nevitt, 29 Lexington
 Steele, I. Nevitt jr., 29 Lexington
 *Steele, John N., 29 Lexington

- *Stevens, Francis Putnam, 53 Lexington
 *Stewart, John, 33 St. Paul
 Stewart, Joseph J., 149 n Carrollton av
 Stewart, William A., over 44 n Charles
 *Stirling, Archibald jr., 26 n Calvert & U.S. Courthouse
 *Stockbridge, Henry, 55 St. Paul
 *Stockbridge, Henry jr., 55 St. Paul
 *Stockbridge, S.L., 55 St. Paul
 Straus, Henry L., 43 Lexington
 Streeper, John L., 409 e Lombard
 Sumner, Alfred W., Calvert & Centre
 Supplee, Franklin, 616 w Lombard
 Sweeney, Edward D., 42 St. Paul
 Swinney, Epaphroditus, 74 w Fayette
 Taafe, William A., 242 Lafayette av (McColgan & Taafe)
 Tagart, Samuel H., 43 Lexington
 Tapman, Henry T., 240 Hanover
 *Taylor, Archibald H., 55 Saratoga
 *Taylor, Winfield J., 40 St. Paul (Taylor & Nelson), dw Waverly
 Teackle, John, Courtland & Lexington
 Thayer, Nathaniel J., 71 n Charles
 *Thomas, Daniel M., ne cor Calvert & Lexington
 *Thomas, George Leiper, 55 Saratoga
 Thomas J. Benson, 51 w Fayette
 *Thomas, John H., 55 Saratoga
 Thomas, John L. jr., 51 Lexington
 Thomas, Joseph A., 2 Courtland
 Tieck, Heinrich C., 63 w Fayette
 *Tiernan, Charles B., 45 Lexington
 Trippe, Andrew C., 51 w Fayette
 *Trundle, W. Burns, ne cor Saratoga & St. Paul
 *Tuck, Phil H., 29 n Calvert, dw 105 n Charles
 *Turnbull, Lawrence, 45 Lexington
 *Tyson, John S., 29 St. Paul
 Van Antwerp, W.R., 44 Lexington
 Veazey, Duncan, 47 St. Paul (Veazey & Johnson)
 Veazey, George S., 47 St. Paul (Veazey & Johnson)
 Veazey, I. Parker, 47 St. Paul (Veazey & Johnson)
 *Venable, Richard M., 29 n Calvert (Venable & Packard)
 Volkmar, Carl H., 203 Hanover
 Wade, John J., 31 Lexington
 Wade, William A., 31 Lexington
 *Wallis, S. Teackle, 37 St. Paul
 *Wallis, S. Teackle jr., 37 St. Paul
 *Walter, Moses R., 48 Lexington
 *Ward, Frank X., 8 Courtland
 Ward, William Jessop, 15 St. Paul
 Warfield, John, 32 St. Paul
 Warfield, Oliver C., 44 St. Paul
 Waterman, William J., 165 n Mount
 Watkins, John N., 386 w Lanvale
 Watkins, Nicholas W., 53 St. Paul
 Wayson, George W. jr., 60 w Fayette
 Webb, Frank Lee, 45 Lexington
 *Weil. M. Star, 21 Lexington
 Welles, William C., 23 n Calvert
 Wentz, Henry C., 17 St. Paul
 *Wentz, John B., 17 St. Paul
 *West, Charles N., 55 Second
 *Whelan, Thomas, 16 St. Paul
 Whelan, Thomas A., 16 St. Paul
 *White, A. Robinson, 40 St. Paul
 Whiteley, Arthur H., 33 St. Paul
 Whiteley, Benjamin D., 42 Lexington
 Whitelock, George, Barclay & Townsend (Schmucker & Whitelock)
 *Whyte, Joseph, 29 Lexington
 *Whyte, W. Hollingsworth, 29 Lexington
 Whyte, William Pinkney, 29 Lexington
 Wilcox, Charles E., 51 Lexington
 *Williams, E. Calvin, 33 St. Paul
 *Williams, George Hawkins, over Chesapeake Bank
 Williams, Goodwin H., 1 St. Paul
 Williams, Henry, 114 Light st whf
 *Williams, John F., 35 Lexington
 Williams, Lloyd W., 1 St. Paul
 Williams, Lloyd jr., 1 St. Paul
 *Williams, T. Nottingham, 1 St. Paul
 *Willis, George R., 3 Courtland, dw 452 e Baltimore (Hamilton & Willis)
 Wills, John, nw cor Lexington & Calvert
 Willson, John William, 27 n Calvert
 *Wilmer, L.A., 48 St. Paul
 *Wilmer, Skipwith, 29 n Calvert (Barton & Wilmer)
 Winder, Charles H., 349 n Eutaw
 Winder, William Sydney, 25 n Calvert
 Winter, Harry, 42 St. Paul
 *Wolff, Alex, 17 Law Building
 Wood, James H., 12 n Holliday
 *Wright, D. Graud, 7 Courtland
 *Wright, Riley E., 63 W. Fayette
 *Wyatt, Charles Handfield, 31 Lexington



Appendix II

PRESIDENTS OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF BALTIMORE CITY 1880-1980

Severn Teackle Wallis.....	1879-1880	Eugene O'Dunne.....	1914-1915
I. Nevitt Steele	1880-1881	Joseph C. France	1915-1916
William A. Fisher	1881-1882	Alfred S. Niles	1916-1917
Archibald Stirling, Jr.....	1882-1883	Edwin G. Baetjer.....	1917-1918
William M. Merrick.....	1883-1884	Henry D. Harlan.....	1918-1919
Charles Marshall.....	1884-1885	William L. Rawls.....	1919-1920
Edward Otis Hinkley.....	1885-1886	Eli Frank.....	1920-1921
Albert Ritchie.....	1886-1887	Edgar Allen Poe.....	1921-1922
J. Morrison Harris	1887-1888	Charles McHenry Howard	1922-1923
Arthur George Brown	1888-1889	Walter H. Buck.....	1923-1924
George William Brown	1889-1890	Jesse N. Bowen	1924-1925
John K. Cowen.....	1890-1891	Jesse N. Bowen	1925-1926
John J. Donaldson.....	1891-1892	Omer F. Hershey	1926-1927
Joseph Packard	1892-1893	Randolph Barton, Jr.	1927-1928
Skipwith Wilmer.....	1893-1894	George Weems Williams.....	1928-1929
Stewart Brown	1894-1895	Edward J. Colgan, Jr.	1929-1930
Samuel D. Schmucker	1895-1896	Charles Lee Merriken	1930-1931
Thomas S. Baer	1896-1897	Lee S. Meyer	1931-1932
Arthur W. Machen	1897-1898	Ralph Robinson.....	1932-1933
Bernard Carter.....	1898-1899	Burdette B. Webster.....	1933-1934
John P. Poe.....	1899-1900	Walter L. Clark	1934-1935
Daniel M. Thomas	1900-1901	Robert R. Carman	1935-1936
Eben J.D. Cross.....	1901-1902	W. Conwell Smith	1936-1937
John N. Steele	1902-1903	E. Paul Mason	1937-1938
Randolph Barton	1903-1904	Robert France	1938-1939
Richard M. Venable	1904-1905	Frederick W. Brune	1939-1940
Charles J. Bonaparte	1905-1906	Samuel J. Fisher.....	1940-1941
Robert H. Smith	1906-1907	G. C. A. Anderson.....	1941-1942
Michael A. Mullin	1907-1908	S. Ralph Warnken	1942-1943
William L. Marbury	1908-1909	Michael J. Manley	1943-1944
William Shepard Bryan, Jr.	1909-1910	William R. Semans.....	1944-1945
George R. Gaither.....	1910-1911	Paul M. Higinbothom.....	1945-1946
Wilson Burns Trundle	1911-1912	Paul R. Kach	1946-1947
Moses R. Walter.....	1912-1913	Enos S. Stockbridge.....	1947-1948
Charles Morris Howard.....	1913-1914	R. Dorsey Watkins	1948-1949

Joseph Bernstein.....	1949-1950	W. Hamilton Whiteford	1965-1966
William D. Macmillan.....	1950-1951	Norwood B. Orrick.....	1966-1967
Paul F. Due	1951-1952	Charles Mindel	1967-1968
Reuben Oppenheimer.....	1952-1953	William B. Somerville	1968-1969
Walter V. Harrison	1953-1954	Leroy W. Preston.....	1969-1970
J. Crossan Cooper, Jr.	1954-1955	Harrison M. Robertson, Jr.	1970-1971
Howard Calvert Bregel	1955-1956	M. Peter Moser	1971-1972
H. Paul Rome	1956-1957	Wilbur D. Preston, Jr.....	1972-1973
Francis A. Michel.....	1957-1958	George L. Russell, Jr.....	1973-1974
Charles D. Harris	1958-1959	William W. Cahill, Jr.	1974-1975
Rignal W. Baldwin	1959-1960	Jeffrey B. Smith	1975-1976
Edwin J. Wolf.....	1960-1961	Nathan Patz.....	1976-1977
Edward A. Smith	1961-1962	James R. White	1977-1978
Hamilton O'Dunne.....	1962-1963	Theodore S. Miller.....	1978-1979
Leon H. A. Pierson.....	1963-1964	James H. Langrall	1979-1980
Robert E. Coughlan, Jr.....	1964-1965		

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